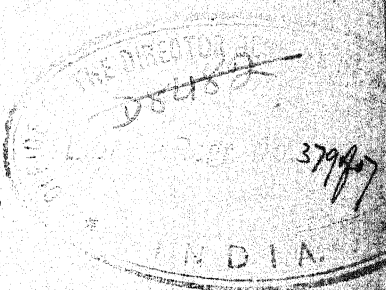


BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT GAZETTEER SERIES

VOLUMES IV AND IV-A.

30102

BOLAN AND CHAGAI STATISTICAL TABLES.



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BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT GAZETTEER SERIES.

*BOLAN PASS AND NUSHKI
RAILWAY DISTRICT.*

VOLUME B.

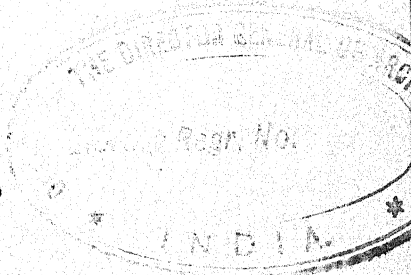
STATISTICAL
AND
EXPLANATORY NOTES.

COMPILED BY

R. HUGHES-BULLER, I. C. S.,

ASSISTED BY

RAI SÁHIB DIWÁN JAMIAT RAI, E. A. C.



Barachi:

PRINTED AT THE "MERCANTILE" STEAM PRESS.

1906.



PREFACE.

The tables in this volume contain ephemeral matter which it has been found not desirable to include in the text.

Under the orders of the Government of India statistics are to be compiled and a new edition of the volume brought out after each census.

The volume can also be expanded by adding to it in the interleaved blank pages any matter that the District and other officers who use it may require to correct or supplement the text in the A volume. This process is to go on till the Local Government considers revision of the text in the A volume necessary, when all supplementary text matter embodied at each periodical revision will be incorporated in the new A volume, and volume B will revert to its original form as a statistical appendix.

QUETTA, December 5, 1905.

R. HUGHES-BULLER.

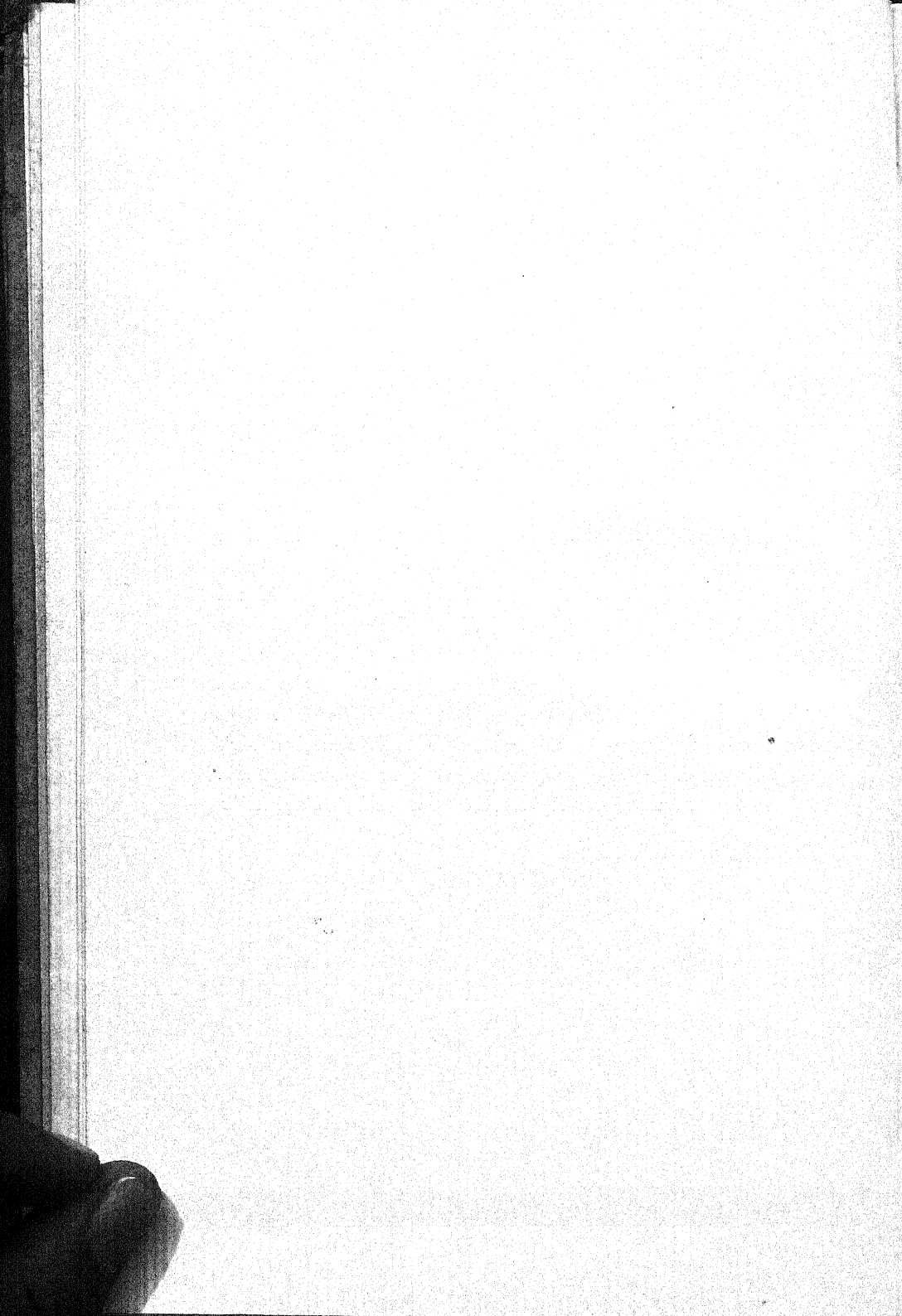


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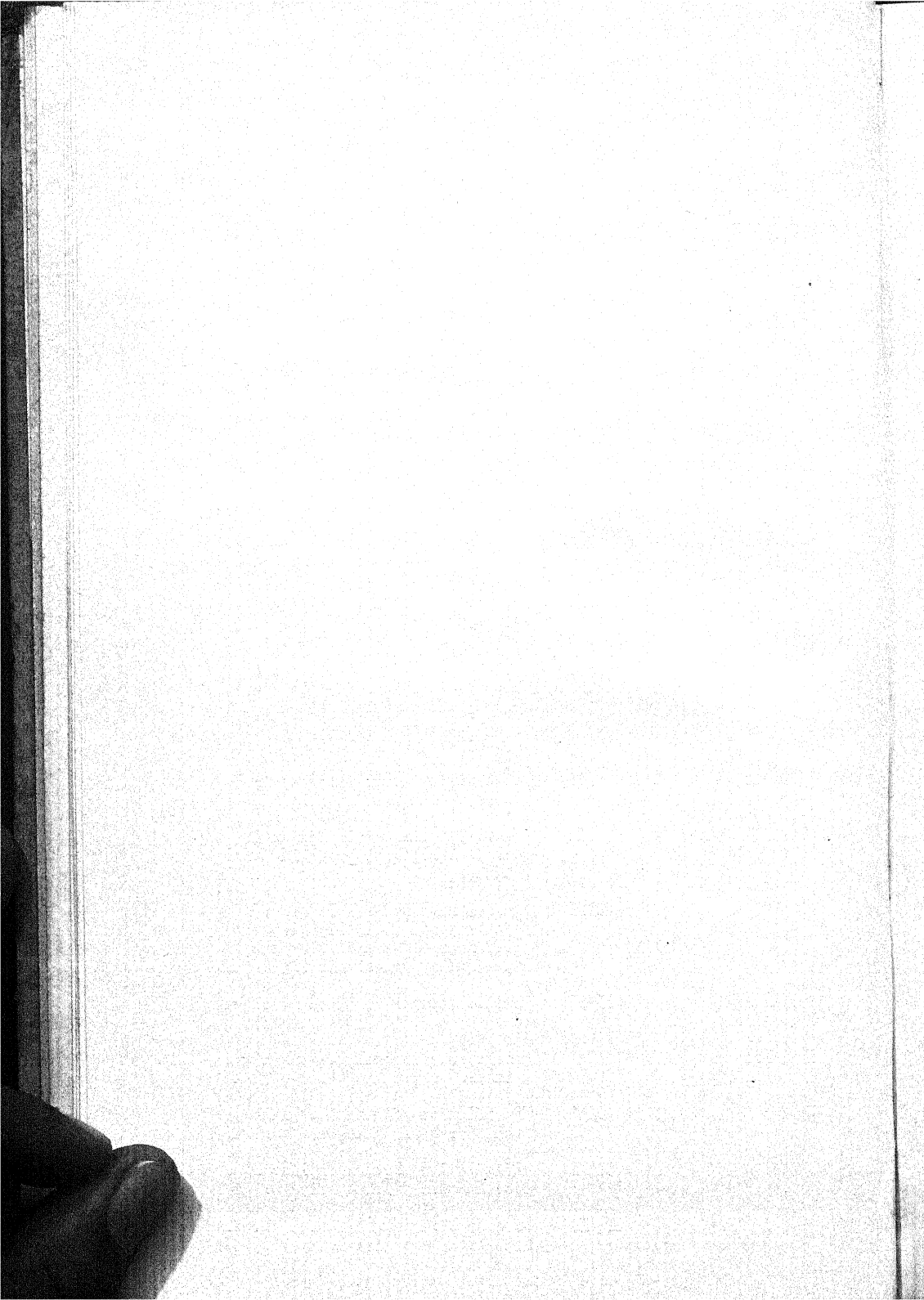


TABLE I.—*Rainfall.*

[See p. 10, Vol. A, Text.]

Particulars.	STATIONS.		
	Kolpur (12 years.)	Mach (10 years.)	Panir (9 years.)
1	2	3	4
A.—Total average annual rainfall in inches	8·08	7·20	3·98
B.—Total average rainfall for half year ending March 31	5·95	4·41	1·94
C.—Details of average half yearly rainfall by months—			
1. October	0·05	0·05	...
2. November	0·32	0·22	0·08
3. December	1·14	0·66	0·47
4. January	1·50	1·15	0·48
5. February	1·42	1·41	0·41
6. March	1·52	0·92	0·50
D.—Total average rainfall for half year ending September 30	2·13	2·79	2·04
E.—Details of average half yearly rainfall by months—			
1. April	0·51	0·31	0·06
2. May	0·28	0·28	0·33
3. June	0·10	0·53	0·12
4. July	0·89	0·73	0·62
5. August	0·24	0·92	0·75
6. September	0·11	0·02	0·16

Note 1.—The figures cover various periods ending with 1902.

Note 2.—The highland Districts of Baluchistan receive most of their annual rainfall during the winter months namely, October to March, and the months in this table have been so arranged as to bring out this fact.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.Bolan Pass and Nushki
Railway District.

TABLE II.—Principal Census Statistics.

[See p. 20, Vol. A, Text.]

Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF		POPULATION IN 1901.										NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Language mainly spoken.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.		Distribution by religions.						Total population per square mile in 1901.	Rural population per house in 1901.	Able to read and write in 1901.	*Able to read and write English in 1901.		
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Muslims.	Hindus.	European and Eurasians.	Christians.	Others.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
896	...	8	1,936	1,483	453	1,199	582	17	5	133*	...	2	3	269	59	Bráhui and Baluchi.

* Sikhs 124; Parsi 1 and Jains 8.

The incidence of population per square mile has been calculated on the area obtained in 1901 viz. 874 owing to statistics of population of the Nushki Railway District, which was added in 1903, not being available.

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.Bolán Pass and Nushki
Railway District.TABLE III.—Land Revenue realized in kind from principal crops during the quinquennial period ending with
[see p. 43, Vol. A, Text.]
March 31, 1902 and in 1902-03.

Year.	RABI CROPS.						KHARIF CROPS.								
	Wheat.			Bhúsa.			Juarí.			Karbi.			Rice.		
	Mauds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value (Rs.)	Mauds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value (Rs.)	Mauds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value (Rs.)	Mauds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value (Rs.)	Mauds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1897-98 ...	654	2-11-0	1,759	336	0-13-9	288	389	2-11-3	1,052	104	1-0-0	103	9	1-14-0	17
1898-99 ...	504	2-10-0	1,323	263	0-10-8	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1-1-0	18
1899-1900 ...	417	2-13-0	1,174	417	0-12-6	327	272	2-15-0	800	26	0-7-4	12	9	1-14-0	16
1900-1901 ...	561	3-6-0	1,892	562	0-6-3	220	8	1-8-0	12	13	0-5-0	4	...	...	...
1901-1902 ...	576	2-4-6	1,314	583	0-0-10	41	176	1-14-6	336	171	0-1-5	15	...	...	...
Quinquennial average ...	542	2-12-1	1,492	432	0-7-9	210	169	2-9-8	440	63	0-6-10	27	7	1-7-0	10
1902-1903	710	2-15-6	2,109	710	0-9-0	400	206	1-9-0	321	206	0-3-0	43	...	...	...

Note 1.—Fractions of maunds and rupees have been omitted.

Note 2.—Barley, millets and tobacco are also cultivated but they are insignificant.

Note 3.—Revenue was levied during 1897-98 to 1900-1901 at $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the produce; it was raised to $\frac{1}{8}$ th in 1901-1902 and to $\frac{1}{4}$ th in 1902-1903.



TABLE III.—*Lan² Revenue realized in kind from principal crops during the quinquennial periods ending with March 31, 1907 and March 31st 1912.*

[illegible]

1908-09 ...	...	...
1909-1910	...	...
1910-1911	...	...
1911-1912	...	...
Quinquennial average ...	...	...

Baluchistan District Gazetteer Series.

TABLE IV.—Prices of staples in maunds or seers per rupee for the ten years ending 1902. [See p. 56, Vol. A, Text.]

Year.	Month.	Wheat.	Juar.	Bhusa.	Fire-wood.	SALT.	
						Lahore.	Country.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893	February, first week	0-10-0	0-14-0	*	2-0-0	0-7-0	0-12-0
	July, last week	0-10-0	0-15-0	*	2-0-0	0-7-0	0-12-0
1894	February, first week	0-15-0	0-17-0	0-32-0	1-24-0	0-6-0	0-12-0
	July, last week	0-18-0	0-20-0	0-32-0	1-24-0	0-6-0	0-12-0
1895	February, first week	0-16-0	0-20-0	0-32-0	1-24-0	0-6-0	0-12-0
	July, last week	0-16-0	0-20-0	0-32-0	2-0-0	0-7-0	0-12-0
1896	February, first week	0-14-0	0-14-0	0-26-11	1-24-0	0-6-0	0-12-0
	July, last week	0-14-0	0-12-0	0-32-0	2-0-0	0-7-0	0-12-0
1897	February, first week	*	0-11-0	0-35-9	2-26-11	0-7-0	0-10-0
	July, last week	*	0-11-0	1-0-0	2-0-0	0-7-0	0-10-0
Average for the quinquennium ending 1897		0-13-12	0-15-3	0-31-9	1-35-12	0-6-6	0-11-10
	July, last week	0-14-8	0-15-10	0-34-0	1-36-13	0-6-13	0-11-10

Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.

1898	...	...	...	{ February, first week	...	0-11-0	0-17-0	1-0-0	2-0-0	0-7-0	0-10-0
			...	{ July, last week	...	0-12-0	0-20-0	0-26-11	2-26-11	0-7-0	0-10-0
1899	...	...	...	{ February, first week	...	*	0-22-0	1-9-3	4-0-0	0-8-0	0-12-0
			...	{ July, last week	...	0-11-0	0-16-0	0-26-11	2-26-11	0-7-0	0-10-0
1900	...	...	...	{ February, first week	...	*	0-22-0	1-13-5	4-0-0	0-8-0	0-12-0
			...	{ July, last week	...	0-10-0	0-16-0	1-13-5	4-0-0	0-10-0	0-14-0
1901	...	...	...	{ February, first week	...	0-10-0	0-20-0	1-0-0	2-26-11	0-10-0	0-12-0
			...	{ July, last week	...	0-13-0	0-18-0	1-24-0	2-0-0	0-8-0	0-10-0
1902	...	...	...	{ February, first week	...	0-13-0	0-17-0	1-24-0	2-26-11	0-9-0	0-10-0
			...	{ July, last week	...	0-13-0	0-16-0	1-24-0	2-26-11	0-9-0	0-10-0
Average for the quinquennium ending 1902.				{ February, first week	...	0-11-5	0-19-10	1-9-5	3-2-11	0-8-6	0-11-3
				{ July, last week	...	0-11-13	0-17-3	1-6-15	2-32-0	0-8-3	0-10-13

* Information not available.

Note. The first week of February and the last week of July have been selected to show the state of affairs prevailing immediately after the *kharif* crop has been harvested in the lowlands and the *rabi* crop in the highlands.

Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.

1908	...	...	...	...	...
1909	...	...	...	...	...
1910	...	...	...	...	...
1911	...	...	...	...	...
1912	...	...	...	...	...
Average for the quin- num ending 1912.					

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.Bolan Pass and Nushki
Railway District.TABLE V.—*Principal Routes.*
SIBI-BOLAN-QUETTA ROAD. [See p. 67, Vol. A, Text.]

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks as to side paths, etc.
Sibi			Dak bungalow 2 serais.	
Rindli R. S. C. L. P.	17½	17½	Rest house.	The Nāri river is crossed at 4 miles (the Railway bridge can be used in times of flood), and the Mushkáf stream at 11 miles. A track runs from Rindli to Dādhār (c. 2 miles); and another to Mushkáf Railway station 9 miles on which the Rindli Dang, and Kumbri hill torrents have to be crossed.
Kundalāni L. P.	10	27½	Rest house.	Pír Chāuki is (c. 2 miles) from Rindli.
Kirta L. P...	8	35½	Rest house.	Drājábent levy post is about half way between Kundalāni and Kirta. A track runs from Kirta which is locally known as Gokurth or Chhota Kirta, to the Kirta village (c. 4 miles) and thence to Píshi station on the Mushkáf-Bolán Railway (9 miles), and from Píshi to Sāngān by the Takari, Nauchāni and Debak hills (c. 25 miles). In places the latter part of this track is difficult for laden camels.

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks as to side paths, etc.
Bibi Náni ...	12½	48	Rest house.	Drinjan levy post is about half way between Kirta and Bibi Náni. From Bibi Náni there are (a) a track to Khajúri village in Kalát territory (c. 6 miles), and thence to Ghaib Pir springs (c. 2 miles), (b) a footpath from Bibi Náni to Bárari and over the Jalla Khand to Robdar, Narmuk, Johán and to Kalát, Mungachar or Ispilinji.
Old Mach. (Tahsil head quarters.)	14½	62½	Rest house.	The Abi-i-gum levy post is passed 8½ miles from Bibi Náni whence a foot path goes to Khajúri over the hills. The Railway station is 2 miles from Old Mach and Khán Bahádur Patél's coal mines 3½ miles from the railway station.
Kolpur. L. P.	15	77½	Rest house.	The Hirok Railway station is passed 6 miles from Mach, and the Dozán (closed railway station) 4 miles further on. A track runs from Kolpur to Marav, the Kúrd head quarters (c. 14 miles) and thence to Ispilinji.
Sariáb ...	18	95½	Rest house.	The Dasht or Darwáza levy post and rest house is 2½ miles from Kolpur, whence paths lead over the Surkh Bájó Pass to Pringábád (25 miles) and to Mastung (20 miles). Another path runs from Darwáza to Pingav and Zarkhu. A metalled road to Mastung (33 miles) and Kalát (88½ miles) branches off at Sariáb.

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Accommodation for travellers.	Remarks as to side paths, etc.
Quetta ...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dak bungalow.	

Note.—R. S. C.=Railway station closed.

L. P.=Levy post.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The general direction of road is northerly. It is metalled and bridged throughout, except the portion between Rindli and Sibi, which is not bridged, but the Railway bridge over the Nári river has been prepared for wheeled traffic. The stages between Rindli and Kolpur inclusive lie in the Bolán Pass tahsíl, which is under the Political Agent, Kalát, and Sariáb is in Quetta tahsíl of the Quetta-Pishin District. There are shops at Rindli, Mach station and Kolpur, where ordinary native provisions in a limited quantity are available. Previous notice should be given for large supplies at these, and other stages; also for milk, fowls, eggs, fuel and fodder, to the tahsildárs through the Political Agents. Water from irrigation channels at Rindli, and from the river at Kundaláni and Bíbi Náni; springs at Kirta and Mach, piped water at Kolpur and a well and *káréz* at Sariáb. It is said to be of good quality everywhere. For large parties visiting Kolpur 24 hours' notice should be given to the Railway intimating the number of men and animals for which water is required.

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.Bolan Pass and Nushki
Railway District.TABLE VI.—*Travellers' Bungalows.* [See p. 67, A, Text.]

	<p>There are two kinds of travellers' Bungalows in the District, namely, (1) rest houses, and (2) Political bungalows and Military Works inspection bungalows.</p> <p>The standing orders relating to them (1905) are reproduced briefly below.</p>
Rest houses ...	<p>No permission is required for the occupation of rest houses. All Government servants, European and Indian drawing Rs. 100 per mensem and over, náib tahsildárs, European and native private gentlemen, native commissioned officers and European clerks are entitled to shelter. Other Government servants in superior service drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem, as well as European soldiers, are entitled to shelter in a special room set apart in the compound. Sepoys, police, menials and native travellers, other than those mentioned above, are entitled to accommodation free of charge in the shelters attached to the outhouses. The charge is R. 1 and annas 8 respectively for each person occupying a dák bungalow rest house for every 24 hours or part thereof. Servants of such persons are entitled to accommodation in the outhouses free of charge. Each person occupying the special room in a dak bungalow already referred to is required to pay As. 2 and in a rest house anna 1 for the same period. There is no limit to the period of occupation.</p> <p>Travellers halting in the rest houses have to make their own arrangements for supplies and for cooking, but, where possible, the <i>chaukidár</i> or levy man in charge provides on payment, wood, <i>bhúsa</i>, &c.</p>

Political bungalows
and Military Works
inspection bungalows.

Political bungalows and Military Works inspection bungalows are houses specially reserved for Departmental officers on tour. The gazetted officers of the Department to which the bungalow belongs have prior claims to accommodation in the order of their seniority but, subject to this rule, the officer in charge of an inspection bungalow can lend it, without payment, to any gazetted officer of any Government Department, travelling on duty. Officers in charge of bungalows are also authorized to permit non-officials and officials, not travelling on duty, to occupy inspection bungalows when available for a period not exceeding seven days.



TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS.

Bungalow.	Accommodation.	Officer in charge.	Establishment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bībi Nāni Military Works inspection bungalow.	2 Main rooms, 2 smaller rooms, 2 bath rooms, furnished.	Garrison Engineer, Defences Quetta.	Chaukīdār and Sweeper.	Water not good. There is a tank in charge of a <i>chaunkīdār</i> of N. W. Railway, if water can be had from this, it is fairly safe.
2. Bībi Nāni rest house ...	2 rooms with dressing and bath rooms furnished with chairs, table and 2 beds.	Garrison Engineer, Defences Quetta.	Chaukīdār and Sweeper.	Water from stream but very doubtful in quality, supplies obtainable from Kirta, Bārari and Khajūri about 5 to 6 miles distant, on previous notice to the tahsildār. Two day's notice for 20 natives and 20 horses required.
3. Darwāza Military Works inspection bungalow.	2 rooms and 2 bath rooms furnished.	Garrison Engineer, Defences Quetta.	Chaukīdār and Sweeper.	Water from a well. Only fair in quality. During dry season slightly brackish. Supplies can be arranged from Kolpur, 2½ miles, if previous notice given.
4. Darwāza rest house ...	2 rooms with bath rooms unfurnished.	Garrison Engineer, Defences Quetta.	Sweeper	
5. Kirta Military works inspection bungalow.	2 rooms and 2 bath rooms furnished.	Garrison Engineer, Defences Quetta.	Chaukīdār and Sweeper.	Water from river good.

6. Kirta rest house	...	2 rooms with bath rooms, 1 central room furnished.	Garrison Engineer, Defences Quetta.	Chaukidár	...	Water from stream. Supplies from Kirta village 4 miles, can be obtained on previous notice of 2 days for 30 men and 25 horses.
7. Kundaláni rest house	...	2 rooms with 2 bath rooms furnished.	Garrison Engineer, Defences Quetta.	Chaukidár and Sweeper.		Water from stream. Supplies can be obtained on previous notice of 2 days for 20 horses and 20 men.
8. Mach Military Works inspection bungalow.		2 main rooms, 2 small rooms, 2 bath rooms,	Garrison Engineer, Defences Quetta.	Chaukidár and Sweeper.		Water from spring good.
9. Mach political bungalow.		2 bed rooms, 2 bath rooms unfurnished.	Political Agent, Kalāt.	Nil	...	Water from spring good.
10. Mach rest house	...	1 main room, 2 bed rooms and 2 bath rooms furnished.	Garrison Engineer, Defences Quetta.	Chaukidár, Bhishti and Sweeper.		Water from stream. Supplies from the small bazar near railway station 2 miles for 50 men and 30 horses.
11. Rindli Military Works inspection bungalow.		2 main rooms, 2 bed rooms, 2 bath rooms furnished.	Garrison Engineer, Defences Quetta.	Chaukidár and Sweeper.		Water from stream fair, should be filtered.
12. Rindli rest house.		3 sets of quarters. Bed room, sitting and bath room furnished.	Garrison Engineer, Defences Quetta.	Chaukidár and Sweeper.		Water from the Bolán River. Food supplies from small bazar.

Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.

Sub-divisional Court.	Total	...	522	410	559	193	186	374	127	144	150	98	25	108
	Original	...	347	233	378	111	118	237	94	94	104	61	15	73
	Execution of decree	...	175	177	181	82	68	137	33	50	46	37	10	35
Lower Court	Total	...	1,046	2,238	968	214	...	893	...	...	...	...	108	22
	Original	...	801	1,460	649	154	...	613	...	...	...	...	80	16
	Execution of decree	...	245	778	319	60	...	280	...	...	...	...	28	6

Note.—The decrease in the cases is due to the cessation of large works on the railway which had attracted a large alien population and given rise to suits about debt, wages and advances made for work.

Baluchistan District Gazetteer Series.

TABLE VII.—Civil suits disposed of during the ten years ending with March 31, 1912.

[illegible]

Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.

	Total	...
Sub-divisional Court.	Original	...
	Execution of decree	...
Lower Court	Total	...
	Original	...
	Execution of decree	...

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.Bolan Pass and Nushki
Railway District.

TABLE VIII.—Criminal cases disposed of during the ten years ending with March 31, 1903. [See p. 73, Vol. A. Text.]

Courts.	Nature of cases.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING												Mean for quinquennial period
		NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING												
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Mean for quinquennial period	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Mean for quinquennial period	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
District Totals...	Total	242	276	188	38	41	157	50	37	32	21	28	33	
	Appellate	3	7	3	...	...	3	...	1	1	5	...	1
	Original	239	269	185	38	41	154	50	36	31	16	28	32	
District Court	Total	5	10	5	...	...	4	3	4	2	5	...	2
	Appellate	3	7	3	...	...	3	...	1	1	5	...	1
	Original	2	3	2	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	1
Sub-Divisional courts	Original	217	174	134	33	41	120	47	33	30	16	8	27	
	Lower courts	20	92	49	5	...	33	...	...	...	...	20	4

Note.—The decrease in the cases is due to the completion of Railway construction.

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.Bolan Pass and Nushki
Railway District.TABLE IX.—*Number and classification of political cases tried by Jirgas during the eight years ending with*
[See p. 74, Vol. A, Text.]
March 31, 1903.

Cases tried by	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING				NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING					
	1893-96.*	1896-97.	1897-98.	Mean for triennial period.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Mean for triennial period.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	69	36	171	92	100	11	14	22	13	32
Shāhi Jirgas	69	36	6	37	10	4	1	...	...	3
Local Jirgas	...	...	165	55	90	7	13	22	13	29
Classification of cases—										
Land and revenue	22	14	33	23	27	6	4	4	2	9
Murder	5	2	2	3	5	2	1	...	...	3
Robbery	5	8	11	8	7	2	2	...	1	3
Adultery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle lifting	2	1	9	4	5	...	1	4	...	2
Betrothal and others connected with marriage	3	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	2	1
Miscellaneous	32	11	116	53	52	...	5	13	5	15

*First year.

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.

**Bolan pass and Nushki
Railway District.**

TABLE IX.—Number and classification of political cases tried by jürgas during the ten years ending with March 31, 1912.

[illegible]

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.

Bolan Pass and Nushki
Railway District.

TABLE X.—*Revenue receipts for the six years from 1897-98 to 1902-03.*

[See p. 78, Vol. A, Text.]

Years.	Total revenue from all sources. Rs.	Land revenue. Rs.	Excise. Rs.	Stamps. Rs.	Other sources. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Actuals for 1897-98 ...	13,909	4,168	5,656	1,169	2,916
„ 1898-99 ...	10,122	2,289	6,585	555	693
„ 1899-1900..	13,086	4,333	4,351	759	3,643
„ 1900-1901..	9,542	3,222	5,046	663	611
„ 1901-1902..	8,432	2,897	4,296	625	614
Average for the quinquennium ending 1901-02..	11,018	3,382	5,187	754	1,695
Actuals for 1902-03 ...	8,618	3,946	3,540	740	392

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.

Bolan Pass and Nushki
Railway District.

TABLE X.—*Revenue receipts for the ten years from 1903-04 to 1911-12.*

Years.	Total revenue from all sources.	Land revenue.	Excise.	Stamps.	Other sources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Actuals for 1903-04 ...					
„ 1904-05 ...					
„ 1905-06 ...					
„ 1906-07 ..					
Average for the quinquennium ending 1906-07...					
Actuals for 1907-08 ...					
„ 1908-09 ...					
„ 1909-10 ...					
„ 1910-11 ..					
Average for the quinquennium ending 1911-12 ...					
Actuals for 1911-12 ...					

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.Bolan Pass and Nushki
Railway DistrictTABLE XI.—*Land revenue realized in cash and kind during the years 1897-98 to 1902-03.* [See p. 80, Vol. A, Text.]

Years.	Total annual land revenue from all sources. Rs.	Value of revenue collected in kind. Rs.	Miscel- laneous land revenue. Rs.	Arrears recovered. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
Actuals for 1897-98 ...	4,168	3,221	508	439
„ 1898-99 ...	2,289	1,516	773	...
„ 1899-1900 ..	4,333	2,381	1,587	365
„ 1900-1901 ..	3,222	2,135	1,087	...
„ 1901-1902 ..	2,897	1,709	1,188	...
Average annual revenue during the quinquennium ending 1901-02 ...	3,382	2,192	1,029	161
Actuals for 1902-1903 ..	3,946	2,907	1,039	...

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.

Bolan Pass and Nushki
Railway District.

TABLE XI.—*Land revenue realized in cash and kind during the years 1903-04 to 1911-12.*

Years.	Total annual land revenue from all sources. Rs.	Value of revenue collected in kind. Rs.	Miscel- aneous land revenue. Rs.	Arrears recovered. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
Actuals for 1903-04 ...				
„ 1904-05 ...				
„ 1905-06 ...				
„ 1906-07 ...				
Average annual revenue during the quinquenni- um ending 06-07 ..				
Actuals for 1907-08 ...				
„ 1908-09 ...				
„ 1909-10 ...				
„ 1910-11 ...				
„ 1911-12 ...				
Average annual revenue during the quinquennium ending 1911-12 ...				

TABLE No. XII.

Distribution of Drabbi land and water made by the Kuchiks of Kirta on October 7, 1905, for the spring harvest of 1906.

[See p. 88, Vol. A, Text.]

Name and father's name of the owner.	Share in land and water.		
<i>A. Distribution of three-fourths of land and water.</i>	Tír.	Bit.	Shabána.
(1.) Jalambáni Section.—			
Wadéra Bakhtiár Khán son of Tamáz Khán	0	3	0
Abdul Hakím Khán son of Hayát Khán	0	1	0
Hayát Khán son of Tamáz Khán	0	1	0
Habíb Khán son of Tamáz Khán	0	1	0
Gwahrám son of Ali	0	1	0
Dashti son of Shádi	0	1	0
Sháho son of Yúsaf	0	0	1
Sobdár son of Parya	0	1	0
Dur Muhammad son of Sobdár...	0	0	1
Baháwal Khán son of Sobdár ...	0	0	1
Míro son of Parya	0	0	1
Sádu son of Parya	0	0	1
Muhammad Khán son of Hayát Khán	0	1	0
Wasam son of Sahtak	0	1	0
Bijár son of Attar Khán	0	1	0
Sháhmír son of Rasúl Bakhsh...	0	1	0
Ghulám son of Bijár	0	0	1
Jám son of Rasúl Bakhsh	0	0	1
Gauhar son of Parya	0	1	0
Carried over ...	4	1	1

TABLE XII.—*continued.*

Name and father's name of the owner.	Share in land and water.		
	Tír	Bit.	Shabána.
Brought forward ...	4	1	1
Sabzal son of Hambo ...	0	0	1
Hambo son of Pahwál ...	0	1	0
Ghulámi son of Gul Muhammad.	0	1	0
Isa Khán son of Badal Khán ...	0	1	0
Saíd Khán son of Isa Khán ...	0	0	1
Dáhi son of Ali Murád ...	0	1	0
Abdulla son of Saudágar ...	0	1	0
Bashki son of Dáhi ...	0	0	1
Wazhdil son of Ali Murád ...	0	0	1
Muhammad Ján son of Murád...	0	0	1
Murád son of Jhanda ...	0	1	0
Durru son of Bijár ...	0	0	1
Piroz son of Misri ...	0	1	(a) 0
Total ...	6	3	1
(2.) Siáhpád Section.—			
Washdil son of Chhutta ...	0	1	0
Sanjar son of Chhutta ...	0	0	1
Muhammad Bashkh son of Chhutta ..	0	0	1
Murád Ali son of Kambar ...	0	1	(b) 0
Súmar son of Kambar ...	0	0	1
Tehmúr son of Tamáz ...	0	1	0
Carried over ...	1	...	1

(a), (b)—See footnotes on page 40.

TABLE XII.—*continued.*

Name and father's name of the owner.	Share in land and water.		
	Tír.	Bit.	Shabána.
Brought forward ...	1	...	1
Rehmatán son of Tamáz ...	0	0	1
Mehru son of Husain Ali ...	0	0	(c) 1
Hasan son of Bárán	0	1	(d) 0
Sáíndád son of Maizar	0	1	0
Gulistán or Ghuttu son of Sáín- dád	0	0	1
Bostán son of Sáíndád	0	0	1
Ghulám Muhammad son of Ráwat	0	0	1
Baddu son of Gullan	0	1	0
Omer son of Pallu	0	0	1
Dummanr son of Kákar	0	1	(e) 0
Bárán	0	0	(f) 1
Gagul or Afghán... ..	0	0	1
Total ...	3	0	1
(3.) Buláni Section.—			
Gwahrám son of Bate	0	1	0
Dilshád son of Gwahrám	0	0	1
Ali Muhammad son of Sohna	0	1	0
Alam Khán son of Gwahrám	0	0	1
Abdo	0	0	1
Total ...	0	3	1

(c), (d), (e), and (f)—See footnotes on page 40.

TABLE XII.—*continued.*

Name and father's name of the owner.	Share in land and water.		
	Tír.	Bit.	Shabána.
(4). Chotai Section.—			
Wadéra Akil Khán son of Kamál Khán	0	3	0
Mír Islám Khán son of Akil Khán	0	1	0
Muhammad Zamán son of Islám Khán	0	1	0
Kádar Bakhsh son of Táhir ...	0	1	0
Allah Bakhsh son of Táhir ...	0	0	1
Lál Bakhsh son of Táhir ...	0	0	1
Karím Bakhsh son of Táhir ...	0	0	1
Akhtiár Khán son of Akil Khán.	0	1	0
Dia son of Bátal	0	1	(g) 0
Total ...	2	1	1
(5). Hamsáyahs.—			
Aido son of Badal Khán, Badúzai... ..	0	1	0
Karím Bakhsh son of Buland Khán, Badúzai... ..	0	0	1
Badal Khán son of Aido ...	0	0	1
Ali Bég son of Shéro, Shádénzai.	0	0	1
Amín son of Ali Bég, Shádénzai.	0	0	1
Muhím son of Husain, Muham- mad Shahi	0	1	0
Amírán son of Ahmadán, Dínárzai... ..	0	0	1
Carried over ...	1	...	1

(g)—See footnotes on page 41.

TABLE XII.—*continued.*

Name and father's name of the owner.	Share in land and water.		
	Tír.	Bit.	Shabána.
Brought forward ...	1	0	1
Háji son of Hasan Khán, Kúrd...	0	0	1
Ashraf son of Hasan Khán, Kúrd	0	0	1
Rahmo son of Hasan Khán, Kúrd	0	0	1
Sabzal son of Hasan Khán, Kúrd	0	0	1
Umar son of Tamáz Khán, Kúrd	0	0	1
Dur Khán son of Umar, Kúrd...	0	0	1
Mír Khán son of Umar, Kurd...	0	0	1
Murád son of Wazír, Kúrd ...	0	0	1
Mézhár son of Khuda Bakhsh, Kúrd	0	1	0
Sháh Bakhsh son of Ahmadán, Kúrd	0	1	0
Dil Murád son of Khuda Bakhsh, Kúrd	0	0	1
Sharbat son of Muhabbat, Kúrd.	0	0	1
Réhán son of Méngo, Kúrd ...	0	0	1
Hingu son of Méngo, Kurd ...	0	0	1
Sáleh Muhammad son of Kohi, Shádénzai	0	0	1
Sánwal son of Kohi, Shádénzai...	0	0	1
Dili Ján son of Dula, Shádénzai.	0	1	0
Bátíl son of Dili Ján, Shádénzai..	0	0	1
Carried over ...	3	3	0

TABLE XII.—*continued.*

Name and father's name of the owner.	Share in land and water.		
	Tír.	Bít.	Shabána.
Brought forward ...	3	3	0
Pírdád son of Bangul, Shádénzai.	0	0	1
Mirza son of Ali Shér, Raisáni...	0	1	0
Husain son of Khaira, Dínárazai.	0	0	1
Háji	0	0	1
Total ...	4	1	1
(6.) Miscellaneous.—			
Saiad Karam Sháh son of Rahim Sháh of Kiráni	0	1	0
Píru Sháh son of Rahímdád, Shahé	0	1	0
Pír Tangav's shrine	0	1	0
Mullá Ghulám Muhammad son of Khudá Bakhsh Rahéjo ...	0	1	0
Ali Dost son of Mír Dost, Carpenter	0	0	1
Mullá Dostén of Nabíábád ...	0	0	1
Shakkal, Pug	0	1	(h) 0
Kákari son of Baggu, Pug ...	0	2	(i) 0
Bugti, the village bard	0	0	1
Total ...	2	0	1
(7.) Banguláni Section.—			
Shádíhán son of Fitoi	0	1	0
Abdul Karim son of Shádíhán...	0	0	1
Carried over ...	0	1	1

(h) and (i)—See footnotes on page 41.

TABLE XII.—*continued.*

Name and father's name of the owner.	Share in land and water.		
	Tír.	Bit.	Shabána.
Brought forward ...	...	1	1
Ghaus Bakhsh son of Hairo ...	0	1	0
Sháh Bég son of Gul Bég ...	0	1	0
Gul Bég son of Mián Khán ...	0	1	0
Mián Khán son of Gul Bég ...	0	1	0
Ali Gul son of Juma ...	0	1	0
Mír Isa Khán and Mazíd Khán sons of Nazar Khán ...	1	0	0
Karím Bakhsh son of Nabi Bakhsh ...	1	0	0
Mír Hazár, Amír Bakhsh, Jáni Khán, sons of Bahadur Khán...	0	3	0
Shéro son of Pakár Khán ...	0	1	0
Total ...	4	2	1
(8.) Abstract—			
Julambáni Section ...	6	3	1
Siáhpád Section ...	3	0	1
Buláni Section ...	0	3	1
Chotai ...	2	1	1
Hamsáyahs ...	4	1	1
Charitable and miscellaneous ...	2	0	1
Banguláni Section ...	4	2	1
Total ...	24	1	1

TABLE XII.—*continued*

Name and father's name of the owner.	Share in land and water.		
	Tír.	Bit.	Shabána.
Brought forward ...	24	1	1
Add (i) Chúnra for the sardárhél.	1	0	0
(ii) Banguláni share of water for one-fourth of the land assigned to them (1/3rd of the two items above) ...	8	2	0
(iii) Water allowed for the <i>niám digúr</i> land	6	0	0
Grand total—Shares of water ...	39	3	1

Note 1.—When the Damb lands are cultivated, *Mír*, the headman gets 7 *tírs* of water for his *niám digúr* and 2 *bits* of water for the *séri* land. The *chúnra* in this tract is 2 *tírs*. The Kuchiks also get $1\frac{1}{2}$ *tír* of water for the Gángo land in Damb, of which one *tír* is added to the Kuchik share, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *tír* added to the total amount of *tírs*.

Note 2.—In all other irrigated tracts the *chúnra* is 1 *tír*, and *Mír* the headman's *niám digúr* lands 6 *tírs* of water.

B. Distribution of Cháralak or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the lands among the Bangulánis.

Name and father's name of the owner.	Share in land and water.		
	Tír.	Bit.	Shabána.
(a) <i>Fatéh Khánzais</i> ($\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ th).			
(1) Sardár Shakar Khán and Dréhán Khán sons of Til Khán ...	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
(2) Azád Khán, Gul Khán, and Shér Khán sons of Yákúb Khán ...	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
(3) Wazír Khán son of Fatéh Khán...	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
(4) Háji Khán, Lashkar Khán and Sábib Khán sons of Lal Bakhsh	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	4	1	0
Carried over ...	4	1	0

TABLE XII.—*continued.*

Name and father's name of the owner.	Share in land and water.		
	Tír.	Bit.	Shabána.
Brought forward ...	4	1	0
(b) Samand Khánzais and Pakár Khánzais ($\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{4}$ th)—			
(1) Karím Bakhsh son of Nabí Bakhsh Samand Khánzai ...	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
(2) Isa Khán and Mazíd Khán sons of Nazar Khán Samand Khánzai	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
(3) Shéro son of Pakár Khán, Pakár Khánzai	0	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
(4) Mír Hazár, Amír Bakhsh, and Jání Khán sons of Bahádur Khán, Pakár Khánzai ...	1	2	$\frac{3}{4}$
Total ...	4	1	0
Grand Total ...	8	2	0

(c) The one *tír* as *chúnra* is distributed among the Fatéh Khánzai only in the proportions given above, that is, each of the four groups: (1) Sardár Shakar Khán and Dréhan Khán (2) Wazír Khán (3) Háji Khán, (4) Azád Khán, Gul Khán and Shér Khán get one *bit* or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a *tír*.

Notes.—(a) Piroz has been given a share for one crop only at the special request of Mír Wazír Khán, Banguláni.

(b) The *bit* belonging to Murád Ali is mortgaged to Mír Islám Khán, Chotai, for Rs. 40 for 7 years from 1904.

(c) One *shabána* belonging to Mehru (or Mehráb) is mortgaged to Mír Islám Khán, Chotai, for Rs. 50 for 8 years from 1904.

(d) The *bit* belonging to Hasan is mortgaged to Mír Islám Khán, Chotai, for Rs. 100 for 8 years from 1900.

(e) The *bit* belonging to Dummar or Dhumar is mortgaged to Mír Islám Khán, Chotai, for Rs. 50 for 9 years from 1904.

(f) The *shabána* belonging to Bárán is mortgaged to Mír Islám Khán, Chotai, for Rs. 50 for 8 years from 1900.

TABLE XII.—*concluded.*

- (g) Dia has returned from Dádhar and has been given a share at present as a favour. If he settles in Kirta permanently he will be entitled to his share in future.
- (h) Shakkal, the Pug headman of Khajúri, was present at the distribution and, as a mark of honour, was given a *bit* of land and water for one crop only. This does not give him any title to share in the Kuchik land in future.
- (i) Kákari, Pug, holds 2 *bit* of land and water as compensation for blood. One-third of this has been sold to Mír Isa Khán, Banguláni, for Rs. 160.

Baluchistan District
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[See p. 83, Vol. A, Text.]

TABLE XIII.—*Excise Revenue.*

Articles.	REVENUE.															Number of Shops in 1902-1903.	Consumption in 1902-1903.	Incidence of consumption of principal articles on 1,000 of total population of places where shops were located.	Incidence of consumption of principal articles on 1,000 of total population of the District.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.					
1. Total revenue ...	5,650	14,001	4,425	19,225	19,410	15,550	11,700	5,025	5,651	6,595	4,306	4,701	4,294	3,540					
2. Opium ...	1,000	2,250	1,000	2,800	1,550	1,400	1,120	1,500	1,536	1,000	1,100	874	730	5					
3. Poppy heads ...																			
4. Gánja ...																			
5. Charas ...	900	2,750	900	4,175	4,600	3,000	2,300	1,050	1,111	1,319	1,206	1,301	1,005	780					
6. Bhang ...																			
7. Country liquors & rum	3,750	9,001	2,525	12,190	13,200	11,000	8,000	2,700	2,810	3,600	2,000	2,200	2,3 5	1,930					
8. Foreign liquors ...								155	200	100	100	100	100	100					
9. ...																			
10. ...																			
11. ...																			
12. ...																			
13. ...																			
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98. ...																			
99. ...																			
100. ...																			

Shops were located at Kolpur, Hirok, Mach, Musheaf and Rimdi in 1902-03 for the sale of intoxicating drugs and country liquors.

Excise revenue does not include realizations from fines and forfeitures under the Excise Act.

Baluchistan District
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Railway District.TABLE XIV.—*Income and expenditure of Local Funds.*

[See p. 95, Vol. A, Text.]

Heads.	BOLAN BAZAR FUND.	
	Average for the 5 years ending with March 31, 1902.	Actuals for the year 1902-03.
	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3
Total income from all sources	1,422	592
Octroi	622	...
Tax on houses and lands	493	472
Rents	19	...
Other sources	288	120
Total expenditure	2,896	1,117
Administration and collection of taxes ...	289	82
Public safety	144	113
Conservancy	395	101
Hospitals and Dispensaries	98	73
Public Works	940	307
Other heads	1,030	441

Note.—The excess in expenditure is being met from the accumulated balance at the credit of the fund.

Baluchistan District Gazetteer Series.

TABLE XV.—Distribution of

Name of post or service.	Name of tribe in whose favour the post was sanctioned.	Total.	Chiefs and headmen.	OFFICERS.				Sowars including camel sowars.	Footmen.	Clerks.
				Risáldars.	Jemáðars.	Dufáðars.	Havildars.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District Total ...		208	23	...	4	7	10	89	68	*7
Total levies on posts ...		142	1	...	3	7	4	87	34	*6
1. Ab-i-gum ...	Pug ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2. Bíbi-Náni ...	Mazaránis ...	6	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...
3. Drájbét ...	ditto. ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
4. Drinjan ...	Kúrds ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
5. Dasht ...	ditto. ...	10	...	...	...	1	...	7	2	...
6. Dandor (Bálanári).	Umránis ...	20	...	...	1	2	...	16	...	1
7. Kirta (South) ...	Kuchicks ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
8. Kirta village ...	ditto. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
9. Kundaláni ...	Jatois ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
10. Mach ...	Sahtakzais & Mengals.	19	...	...	...	1	...	8	8	2
11. Rindli ...	Raisanis ...	16	...	1	...	1	...	9	3	*2
12. Spézand ...	Kúrds ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
13. With Political Agent, Kálat ...	Miscellaneous ...	37	...	...	1	2	...	29	4	1
14. With Extra Assistant Commissioner Nasirábád ...	Umranis ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
15. On telegraph line...		10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...

* Including one menial servant.

Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.*effective levies on March 31, 1904.*

[See p. 101, Vol. A, Text.]

Name of post or service.	Name of tribe section and Sub-Section by which men are furnished.	Total.	Chiefs and headmen.	OFFICERS.				Sowars including camel sowars.	Footmen.	Clerks.
				Risaldárs.	Jemadárs.	Duffadárs.	Havildárs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total levies on the railway		42	...	...	1	...	6	...	34	1
1. Ab-i-gum		3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
2. Bohar hill		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
3. Chidderzai		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4. Dozán		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
5. Hirok		3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
6. Kolpur		3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
7. Mach		5	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1
8. Mushkáf		3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
9. Ocepur		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
10. Panír		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
11. Píshi		3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
12. Spézand		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
13. Gang huts Nos. 2, 4, 9, 18, 23 and 26... ..		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
14. Railway from Mithri to Jhatpat..		4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Total tribal service		24	22	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
1. Badrakka Bolán ...		3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sung Bolán ...		4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
3. Tribal service ...		17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.Bolan Pass and Nushki
Railway District.TABLE XVI.—*Distribution of Police on March 31, 1904.*

[See p. 103, Vol. A, Text.]

Details.	Deputy inspectors.	Sergeants.	Mounted constables.	Constables.	Miscellaneous and Menials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Total ...	2	7	...	32	...	41
I.—In Thānas & outposts—						
1. Old Mach Thāna...	1	3	...	7	...	11
II.—Railway police—						
1. Spézand ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
2. Mach	1	2	...	11	...	14
3. Kolpur ... ..	...	1	...	4	...	5
4. Hirok ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
5. Ab-i-gum ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
6. Píshi ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
7. Panír ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Mushkáf ... ..	...	1	...	3	...	4

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.Bolan Pass and Nushki
Railway District.TABLE XVII.—*Cognizable crime.*

[See p. 104, Vol. A, Text.]

Particulars.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901.	1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cases reported	46	44	33	19	29
2. Cases in which convictions were obtained	24	19	10	8	7
3. Percentage of convictions ...	52	43	30	42	24
4. Persons arrested... ..	49	46	22	23	24
5. Persons convicted	33	23	12	19	10
6. Percentage of persons convicted	67	50	55	83	42
Classification of offences—					
I.—Offences against the state, public tranquility and justice.	1	1	5	...	3
II.—(1.) Murder	1	2	...	...	...
(2.) Attempt to murder ...	2	1	...	...	...
(3.) Other serious offences against the person ...	2	1	1	...	...
III.—Serious offences against pro- perty and person or against property only... ..	7	9	10	8	9
IV.—Minor offences against person.	1	...	...	1	...
V.—Minor offences against pro- perty	27	25	14	9	13
VI.—Other offences not specified above	5	5	3	1	4





BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT GAZETTEER SERIES.

CHÁGAI DISTRICT.

VOLUME B.

STATISTICAL
AND
EXPLANATORY NOTES.

COMPILED BY

MAJOR A. McCONAGHEY, I. A.,

ASSISTED BY

RAI SÁHIB DIWÁN JAMIAT RAI E. A. C.



Karachi:

PRINTED AT THE "MERCANTILE" STEAM PRESS.

1906.

PREFACE.

The tables in this volume contain ephemeral matter which it has been found undesirable to include in the text of the Gazetteer of Chagai.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the Statistics are to be recompiled and a new edition of this volume brought out after each census.

The volume can also be expanded by adding to it, in the interleaved blank forms, any matter that the District and other officers who use it may require to correct or supplement the text in the A volume. This process is to go on till the Local Government considers revision of the text in the A volume necessary, when all supplementary text matter embodied at each periodical revision will be incorporated in the new A volume and volume B will revert to its original form as a statistical appendix.

QUETTA, May 1906.

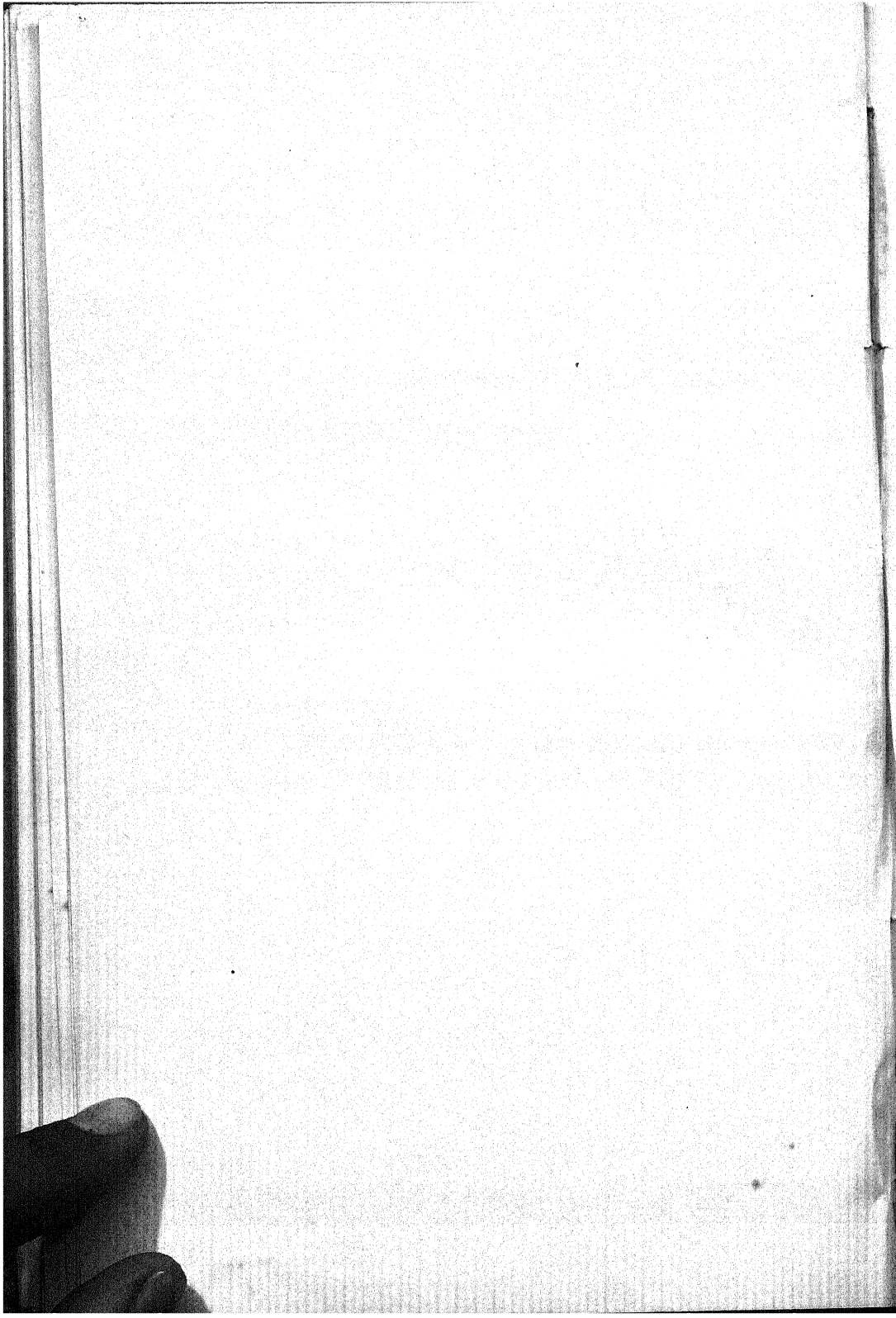


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Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.

Chagai District.

TABLE I.—Rainfall.

PARTICULARS.	Nuskh Average for four years end- ing 1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Total average annual rainfall in inches	4.35									
B.—Total average rainfall for half-year ending March 31. ...	3.48									
C.—Details of average half-yearly rainfall by months—										
1. October	0.05									
2. November	0.17									
3. December	1.07									
4. January	0.32									
5. February	1.87									
6. March	0.87									
D.—Total average rainfall for half-year ending September 30. ...	0.49									
E.—Details of average half-yearly rainfall by months—	0.38									
1. April ... ..	...								
2. May ... ..	...								
3. June ... ..	...								
4. July ... ..	...								
5. August ... ..	...								
6. September ... ..	...								

NOTE.—The High-land Districts of Baluchistan receive most of their annual rainfall during the winter months namely October to March, and the months in this table have been arranged accordingly.

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.

Chagai District.

TABLE II.—Principal Census Statistics.

TABLE II.—Principal Census Statistics.															
DIVISION.	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF		POPULATION IN 1901.								Unclassified population principally nomadic in 1901.	Total population per square mile in 1901.	Number of persons per house in rural areas in 1901.	Language mainly spoken
		Towns.	Villages.	TOTAL.			Distribution by religions.								
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Christians.						
									Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chagai District.	18,892	...	40	21,689	11,418	10,271	329	21,358	1	...	1	...	1	...	Brá hui, Baluchi and Pashtú.
1. Nushki Tahsíl.	2,202	...	18	10,756	5,735	5,021	329	10,425	1	...	1	...	5	5	Brá hui, Baluchi and Pashtú.
2. Chágai Sub-Tahsíl	7,283	...	22	4,933	2,524	2,409	...	4,933	...	...	...	...	1	...	Brá hui and Baluchi.
3. Western Sanj-ráni	9,407	...	...	6,000	3,159	2,841	...	*6,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	Baluchi.

* Based on a rough estimate.

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.

Chagai District.

TABLE III.—Irrigated and unirrigated areas, with sources of irrigation on March 31, 1905.

NAME OF TAHSIL.	NAME OF PATWARI'S CIRCLE.	PERCENTAGE IN 1904-05 OF			NUMBER OF REVENUE VILLAGES IN EACH CIRCLE.						PERMANENT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION.				
		Irrigated area.	Rain cultivation.	Flood irrigation.	Total.	Wholly under permanent irri- gation.	Partly under gation.	permanent irrigation.	Without per- manent irri- gation.	Number of villages using flood-water.	Total.	Government canals and other works.	Streams.	Kârezes.	Springs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A—Chagai District ...		22	53	25	46	15	7	8	9	10	38	2	9	23	4
B—Nushki Tahsil ...		33	18	49	24	4	7	7	3	10	22	2	9	11	...
1. Nushki ...		67	11	22	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	*1	1	...
2. Dâk ...		...	2	98	9	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	†3	...	...
3. Mal ...		10	40	50	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	†3	...	...
4. Bâghak ...		55	17	28	7	4	4	...	...	1	14	2	†2	10	...
C—Chagai Sub-Tahsil		11	89	...	22	11	11	...	11	...	16	...	...	12	4
1. Châgai ...		15	85	...	8	5	5	...	3	...	8	...	...	6	2
2. Padag ...		14	86	...	7	5	5	...	2	...	5	...	...	5	...
3. Dâlbândin		5	95	...	7	1	1	...	6	...	3	...	...	1	2

*The Nushki-jo or stream irrigates the lands of Mall and Bâghak circles also.

† These are hill-torrents.

Baluchistan District
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Chagai District.

TABLE IV.—*Advances and recoveries made for the purposes of the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Act.*
ADVANCES AND RECOVERIES MADE DURING THE YEARS 1899-1900 TO 1904-05.

TAHSILS.	ADVANCES AND RECOVERIES MADE DURING THE YEARS 1899-1900 TO 1904-1905.													
	Total for years 1899-00 to 1904-05.		* 1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.	
	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.	Advances.	Recoveries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNDER THE LAND IMPROVE- MENT LOANS ACT.														
District Total	18,800	8,270	1,200	...	1,850	...	6,400	1,009	6,900	1,091	1,200	1,767	1,250	4,403
Nushki Tahsil	14,100	6,000	1,200	...	850	...	5,800	1,009	5,800	1,091	...	1,050	450	2,850
Chagai Sub-Tahsil	4,700	2,270	...	...	1,000	...	600	...	1,100	...	1,200	717	800	1,553
UNDER THE AGRICULTUR- ISTS LOANS ACT.														
District Total	15,332	11,270	800	...	1,320	800	...	1,320	4,200	...	4,665	4,750	4,347	4,400
Nushki Tahsil	13,282	9,890	800	...	1,320	800	...	1,320	4,000	...	3,840	4,000	3,322	3,770
Chagai Sub-Tahsil	2,050	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	825	750	1,025	630

* First year in which advances were granted.

[illegible]

UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT.

Nushki Tahsíl ...
Chágai Sub-Tahsíl ...

**UNDER THE AGRICULTUR-
ISTS LOANS ACT.**

Nushki Tahsíl ...
Chágai Sub-Tahsíl ...

Baluchistan District Gazetteer Series.

TABLE V.—Prices of staples in maunds or seers per rupee for the five years ending 1903.

TABLE V.—Prices of staples in manaus or seers per rupee for the year 1900-1904.													
YEAR.	Month.	NUSHKI.						DALBANDIN.					
		Wheat.	Juar.	Bhusa.	Fire-wood.	SALT.		Wheat.	Juar.	Bhusa.	Fire-wood.	SALT.	
						Labore.	Country.					Labore.	Country.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average for the quinquennial period. (1900-1904.)	February 1st week ...	0-13-13	0-15-5	1-24-8	3-31-4	0-6-3	1-5-5	0-12-8	*	1-13-10	6-3-14	0-4-9	1-13-5
	July last week ...	0-15-8	0-17-3	1-23-7	4-0-0	0-6-3	1-8-0	0-15-12	*	1-13-10	6-8-14	0-4-9	1-5-0
	February 1st week ...	0-15-0	0-15-0	1-0-0	4-0-0	0-5-0	1-0-0	*	*	*	*	*	*
1900 ...	July last week ...	0-15-0	0-15-0	1-13-5	4-0-0	0-5-0	1-0-0	*	*	*	*	*	*
	February 1st week ...	0-15-0	0-16-0	1-24-0	4-0-0	0-5-0	1-0-0	*	*	*	*	*	*
	July last week ...	0-18-0	0-20-0	1-24-0	4-0-0	0-5-0	1-0-0	0-20-0	*	*	*	*	0-20-0
1901 ...	February 1st week ...	0-15-0	0-15-0	1-0-0	4-0-0	0-5-0	1-0-0	*	*	*	*	*	*
	July last week ...	0-15-0	0-15-0	1-0-0	4-0-0	0-5-0	1-0-0	*	*	*	*	*	*
	February 1st week ...	0-15-0	0-15-0	1-0-0	4-0-0	0-5-0	1-0-0	*	*	*	*	*	*

Chagai District.

1902	...	{	February 1st week ...	0-19-12	0-20-0	2-18-7	4-0-0	0-8-0	1-0-0	0-15-0	*	1-13-5	*	1-13-5
			July last week ...	0-15-0	0-17-0	2-0-0	5-13-5	0-8-0	1-13-5	0-14-0	*	1-13-5	*	1-13-5
1903	...	{	February 1st week...	0-9-4	0-11-8	1-0-0	4-0-0	0-6-6	1-13-5	0-9-8	*	1-9-4	0-4-9	1-13-5
			July last week ...	0-14-0	0-16-0	1-0-0	4-0-0	0-6-6	1-13-5	0-14-0	0-9-0	1-9-4	0-4-9	1-13-5
1904	...	{	February 1st week...	0-10-0	0-14-0	2-0-0	2-36-6	0-6-6	1-13-5	0-13-0	0-10-0	1-18-3	0-4-9	1-13-5
			July last week ...	0-15-8	0-18-0	2-0-0	2-26-11	0-6-6	1-13-5	0-15-0	0-10-0	1-18-3	0-4-9	1-13-5

* Information not available.

NOTE.—First week of February and last week of July have been selected to show the state of affairs prevailing immediately after the *kharif* crops have been harvested in the low lands and *rabi* crops in the highlands.

Baluchistan District Gazetteer Series.

TABLE V.—Prices of staples in maunds or seers per rupee for the seven years ending 1912.

YEAR.	MONTH.	NUSHKI						DALBANDIN.					
		WHEAT.						SALT.					
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2												
Average for the													
1905	February 1st week ...												
...	July last week ...												
1906	February 1st week ...												
...	July last week ...												

Chagai District.

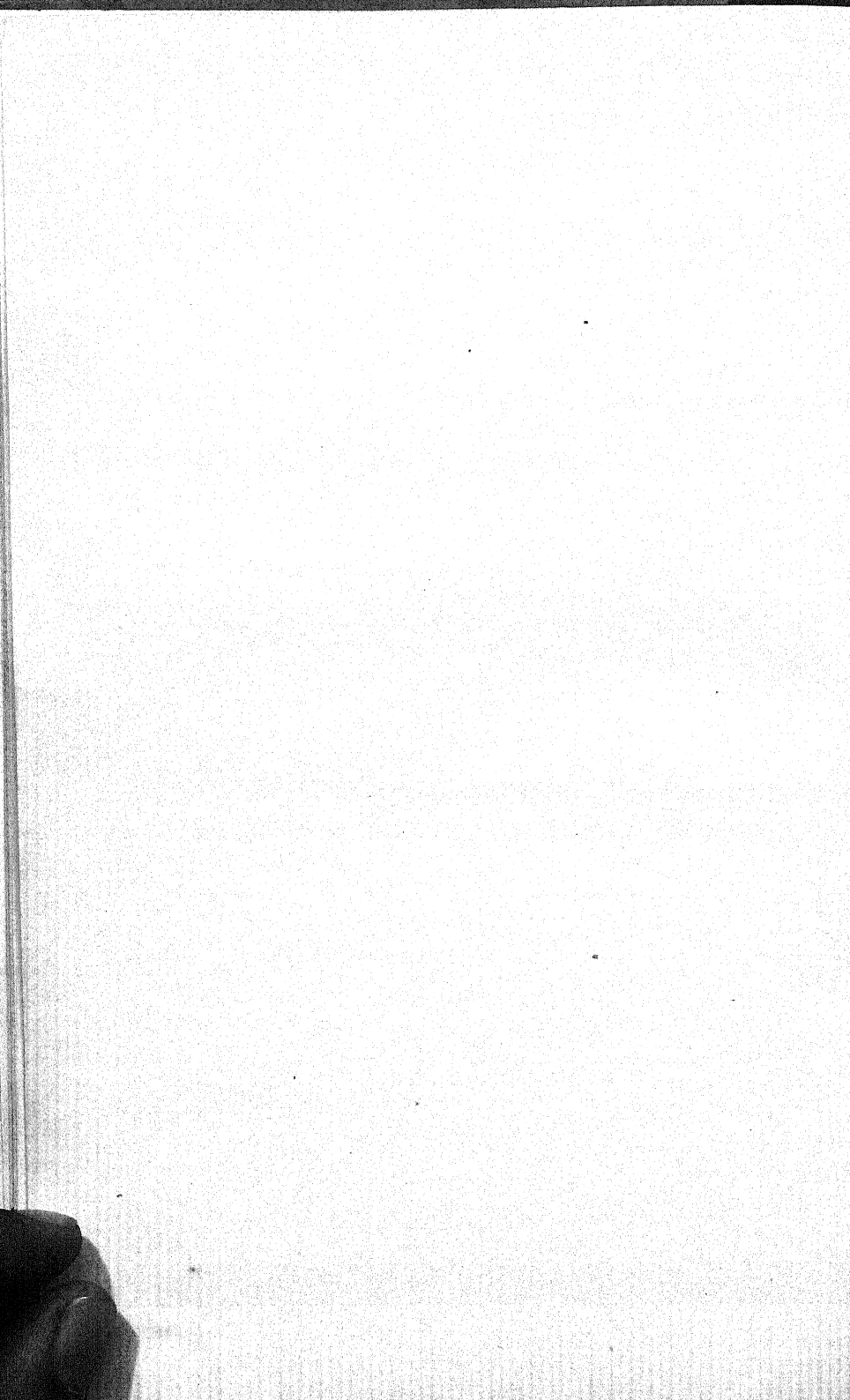
1907	...	...	February 1st week...	...	
	...	...	July last week	...	
1908	...	...	February 1st week...	...	
	...	...	July last week	...	
1909	...	...	February 1st week...	...	
	...	...	July last week	...	
1910	...	...	February 1st week...	...	
	...	...	July last week	...	
1911	...	...	February 1st week...	...	
	...	...	July last week	...	
1912	...	...	February 1st week...	...	
	...	...	July last week	...	

Baluchistan District Gazetteer Series.

Chagai District

TABLE VI.

Principal Routes.



LIST OF ROUTES.

-
- I.—Quetta-Nushki Seistán route.
 II.—Nushki to Gali Cháh.
 III.—Nushki to Gazi Cháh.
 IV.—Saindak to Ladgasht.
 V.—Khárán to Nushki.
 VI.—Padag to Khárán.
 VII.—Dálbandin to Khárán.
 VIII.—Dálbandin to Baráb Cháh.

NOTES.—(I) The route lists are intended primarily for District officials. They merely indicate the more important routes used by caravans, etc. and make no pretension to be exhaustive. Distances except when drawn from published route lists, are approximate only. A distance not taken from a published route list is marked by the letter *c*, i. e., *circa*.

(II) The following nomenclature has been used :—

<i>Metalled road</i>	| Indicates that a road is fit for
<i>Unmetalled road</i>		carts.

Bridle path indicates a made path fit for camel and other pack transport.

A *track* is unmade, but usually fit for camel transport.

A *foot path* or *path* is ordinarily used by runners and footmen, but is generally fit for horses and donkeys and is traversable even by laden camels in some cases.

I.—Quetta-Nushki Seistan Route.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommoda- tion for travellers.	Remarks.
Quetta to Samungli Levy post.	6	6	Serai for ca- ravans.	<p>Water good from stream. Supplies from the village. (a) Baléli railway station (2 miles) by metalled road.</p> <p>(b) The old <i>káfila</i> road through Régi, the Ghazaband pass, Dinar Káréz and Ségi to Gulistán (36 miles) is partly metalled and in fair condition. It crosses the Pishin Lora near the Ségi rest house (32½ miles from Quetta). It is fit for carts up to 22 miles, beyond which it becomes impassable after rain. Gulistán is connected by a bridle path with Spínatizha (16½ miles), Ghwazha (12 miles) and Wucha Darra (25½ miles).</p> <p>(c) A track runs from Samungli to Kiráni and Míán Ghundi along the skirts of Chiltan and is much used by the people of the country.</p>
Girdi Talao (5,447') Levy post.	10	16	Quarters for officers with courtyard.	<p>Water from <i>káréz</i>. Supplies procurable from the Ágh-barg and Sanjidi villages. (a) Mule track to Quetta from Girdi Talao over Chiltan (15 miles). (b) Track to Burj and Muhammad Khéli in Shorarúd through the Ghoeghár pass, a portion of which is impassable by laden animals.</p>

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Kahnak (5,379').	16	32	Rest house.	Good water from a <i>káréz</i> . The <i>chaukidár</i> keeps ordinary supplies. Railway station at Kahnak on the Quetta-Nushki Railway, about 3 miles from the camping ground. (a) Track to Panjpái (about 13 miles) and to Muhammad Khéli (about 15 miles) in Shorarúd over the Kalán Bárak pass, (b) Track to Mastung (about 16 miles).
Murád Khán Kila (5,400') Levy post. Railway station known as Kardgáp. Telegraph Office.	26	58	Rest house, Serai.	Good water from a <i>káréz</i> . <i>Bania's</i> shop at which ordinary supplies can be obtained. The road crosses the Sheikh Wásil stream which is liable to flood, and runs through the Khurd Bárak pass. (a) Track to Mungachar through the Gurgína valley; (b) another to Panjpái (about 11 miles.) (c) Track to Mastung (about 36 miles) through the Bárak Hílti, and Alídir passes; the last two being difficult for laden camels.
Kishingi (3,930') Levy post Railway station, Telegraph and Post offices.	24	82	(1) Quarters for officers in Levy post. (2) A Serai.	A track leads to Panjpái via Chaman Singbur. Water from wells. <i>Bania's</i> shop.
Nushki (2,900') Head-quarters of the Chágai District. Railway station, 2½ miles from Bazar. Post and Telegraph offices.	12	94	1. Two Serais. 2. Political officers' rest house.	A footpath known as the <i>Táús</i> . <i>Khán ná kasar</i> leaves the main road about six miles from Kishingi and crosses the Kotal of that name joining the road again about two miles from Nushki at Sultán Sáhib's shrine.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
				<p>The Khaisár river is crossed half a mile lower down. Water from the stream.</p> <p>(1) Paths from Nushki to Kalát via Mungachar (c 74 miles); (2) Helmand via Galur and Nawáb Cháh (c 178 miles) (3) Chágai (c 90 miles) (4) Shoráwak across the Bur nullah (c 50 miles); and (5) Khárán (c 77 miles.)</p>
Ahmadwál...	10	104	Serai ...	Water from a <i>káráz</i> . Ordinary supplies from a village about half a mile from the Serai.
Mal. Levy post.	22	126	Chappar Khána and Serai.	Water from wells. Supplies from a <i>bania's</i> shop. The Dose nullah is crossed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At 5 miles a track leads over low hills to Chágai and another to Khárán via Táfuí (c 40 miles.) At 18 miles the Khaisár channel is crossed close to the Khudáband Khushkába tract.
Kuchki Cháh. Levy post.	16	142	Officers' Quarters.	Water from wells.
Padag. Levy post Telegraph office.	13	155	Chappar Khána and Serai.	Water from wells. Supplies from a <i>bania's</i> shop. At 6 miles is passed the Rodgaz Cháh well which has good water, and at 11 miles a small <i>káráz</i> . Gadini Koh is at 12 miles and marks the boundary between the Nushki and Chágai tahsils. A path from Padag leads north-west to Chágai (c 50 miles,) the first 30 miles being over low sand hills; during the winter months and after rain a detour has to be made to avoid the Lora Hámún.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total Distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Yádgár Cháh (2,900'). Levy post.	23	178	Small Serai and officers' quarters.	Good water from wells. The first portion of the road lies through sand-dunes covered with <i>tághaz</i> bushes. The Sáhib Cháh well is passed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the Bádín Cháh at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where the sand hills cease. At $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles a foot path leads south to Khárán by the Pahrod pass. At 18 miles there is a well and a small <i>káréz</i> , and half a mile further on the Cháh-sar wells. At $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles a cupola known as the Bíbi Kí Pokh tomb is passed; after this the road lies through sand hills.
Karodak. Levy post.	16	194	Caravan Se- rai & Chap- par Khána.	Road over heavy sand hills for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, then over hard level <i>pat</i> . At $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles there are wells near the Bazgaz sand hill. At this point a track leading from Khárán (40 miles) to Chágai (30 miles) crosses the road. At 12 miles the Karodak nullah is reached which is about 2 miles in breadth and is impassable for a few hours after flood. Water from wells. Fodder and fuel procurable.
Dálbandin (2,920'). Levy post. Tahsil head- quarters. Post and Telegraph office.	16	210	Chappar Khána.	Water from <i>káréz</i> . Small bazar where ordinary supplies are procurable. The routes from Násirábád to Chágai (308 miles) and from Khárán to Gargarok (108 miles) pass through Dálbandin.
Chakul Levy post.	18	228	Chappar Khána.	Water from <i>káréz</i> , fodder and fuel available. The road crosses the Dasht-i-Gorán skirting the base of the Chakul hills.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Sotag. Levy Post.	14	242	Chappar Khána.	Water from a spring, brackish. The bed of the Jujaki <i>nullah</i> about 200 yards broad is passed at the 4th mile.
Merui. Levy post, Telegraph and Post offices.	13	255	Chappar Khána; a Caravan Serai.	Water from wells good and abundant. Supplies from a <i>bania's</i> shop. A path leads to Régin (c 49 miles,) and the route from Násirábád (242 miles) to Chagai via Jilijil and Yakmach crosses the road at this point.
Cháh Sandán Levy Post.	20	275	Chappar Khána and Caravan Serai.	Water from wells good and plentiful. Fodder and fuel available. The old trade route goes from Cháh Sandán north-west to Butak and Amír Cháh and was abandon- ed owing to the heavy sand. The route from Nushki to Nasratábád via Yakmach, Panihan, Amír Cháh and Gali Cháh passes through Gat-i-Barok.
Tratoh (2,800.) Levy Post.	23	298	Chappar Khána.	Water from wells brackish. Fodder and fuel available. The route from Méski to Zirreh via Amír Cháh passes through Tratoh.
Kundi. (2,400) Levy Post.	22	320	Small Cara- van Serai.	Water from wells fair. Camel grazing and fuel plentiful. The routes from Méski to to Amír Cháh and from Khárán to Amír Cháh cross the trade route at this point.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Mashki Cháh Levy Post and Telegraph Office.	22	342	Caravan Se- rai.	Water from wells good and plentiful. Supplies from a <i>bania's</i> shop. Moving sand hills are passed on this stage. Old alignment was Sáhib Cháh 26 miles, Mukak <i>káráz</i> 23 Miles.
Humai Levy Post.	13	355	Serai	Water from wells, good. No supplies procurable.
Náwar Borgar.	23	378		No water. No supplies.
Amalíf Levy Post.	16	394		Water from wells good.
Saindak (3,300.) Levy Post, Telegraph and Post Offices.	7	401	Chappar Khána, Caravan Serai.	Water from <i>káráz</i> good and plentiful. Supplies from a <i>bania's</i> shop. Fuel and camel grazing abundant. Track leads to Mirjáwa (c 23 miles.)
Kirtaka Levy Post.	18	419	Chappar Khána.	Water from wells good. Sup- plies from a shop. Camel grazing plentiful. Road which lies through stony country, is bad and uneven. Track leads to Robát via Gug Thána (c 57 Miles.)

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Muhammad Raza Cháh. Levy post.	17	436	Chappar Khána, Serai.	Water from wells good. Fod- der and fuel procurable.
Kila Robát (2,800'). Levy post, Post office and Tele- graph office.	24	460	Chappar Khána, Serai.	Road good compared with the last two stages. Water from spring good and ab- undant. Supplies from a <i>bania's</i> shop. Track leads to Mírjawa via Muhammad Khán Cháh and Duzdáp (c61 miles).

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This is usually known as Quetta-Seistán Trade Route, the total distance from Quetta to Nasratábád the capital of Seistán being roughly 566 miles. As far as Kila Robát (460 miles) the road lies in British territory. For convenience of description this part of the road may be divided into four portions: (1) from Quetta to Nushki, (2) from Nushki to Dálbandin (3) from Dálbandin to Merui and (4) from Merui to Robát.

The distance from Quetta to Nushki is 94 miles and the general direction is south-west. As far as Kishingi, (3,930'), the road lies along the plateau on which Quetta stands; it then descends abruptly to the Nushki plain (about 3,000'). From Nushki to Dálbandin the country consists of a level plain or *pat*. The going is good, there is good water at the different stages and excellent grazing for camels along the whole length.

The road from Dálbandin to Merui (3 stages) is partly along the level plain and partly along the skirt of the low mud hills known as the Chakul range. The going is good and there is sufficient camel grazing. The last portion from Merui to Kila Robát is more difficult. The greater part of the track lies over corrugated ground covered with sharp pieces of broken shale and slate, which render it very trying for transport animals. The marches are long and the water at several stages is indifferent.

As far as Girdi Talao the road lies in the Quetta-Pishin District, Kahnak and Murád Khán Kila are in Kalát, while the remainder of the route as far as Kila Robát is in the Chágai District.

II.—Nushki to Galichah.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Dédár ...	15	15		Water supply good and abundant and supplies procurable. The track lies over sand, and the village of Bághak is passed at the 8th. mile.
Kuhchal ...	16	31		The road passes over flat easy ground, but no water is procurable until Kuhchal is reached where there are two wells with good water. Forage and firewood plentiful.
Pogdan ...	16	47		The road from Nauroz-Kalát joins at $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Water <i>en route</i> is found at Bibi Pír Káni and Duchar. Water, wood and forage plentiful at Pogdan.
Hushki Nali.	19	66		Water <i>en route</i> at Padag (12 miles) and Chandiram (15 miles). Tracks lead to Kháran and Garmsél. Good water, fuel and camel forage at Hushki Nali.
Bakali Cháh.	21	87		Road good. Water procurable at three places along the march i. e. at Chaesar (10 miles), Mazangi (13 miles), Prahdab or Nár Muhammad Cháh (17 miles). Water and wood abundant at Bakali Cháh.
Alan Khán.	10	97		Water and wood procurable.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Lurdo ...	27	124		No permanent water, but rain water is found in the <i>náwars</i> after floods. At 8th mile the Khárán-Garmsél caravan route via Bambakán <i>náwar</i> is crossed, and the road from Khárán to Garmsél via Malik Siáh Koh is passed at 11th mile.
Juzaki ...	15	139		Good water from a stream, wood and forage plentiful.
Mazaki Nohli	20	159		Good water from stream. Water is also found at Ismáíl (3½ miles) and Yakmach (9 miles.)
Gat-i-Barot..	16	175		Water from stream brackish; wood and forage procurable.
Butak ...	24	199		Road good but passes over slightly broken ground. Water <i>en route</i> at Cháh Sandán spring (6½ miles) and Juhli well (17 miles); the latter is brackish. Water at Butak is good but scanty.
Manzil ...	15	214		Road over sandy undulating ground. The camping ground is surrounded by low sand hills.
Amír Cháh...	38	252		No water on the march. The camping ground lies in a <i>tangi</i> enclosed by hills. Good water, firewood and forage plentiful.

Beyond Amír Cháh the route lies in Afghán territory, the stage^s being Zeh (19½ miles), Dárdán (47½ miles), Godar-i-Sháh (12½ miles) and Galicháh (29½ miles).

III.—Nushki to Gazi Chah.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Nushki to Sinduri.	10	10	2 Serais. Rest house.	Water from wells good. Road leaves Nushki fort and village on left, and after crossing stony <i>nullah</i> bed and cultivation enters desert.
Lora.	6	16		Track crosses the bed of the Lora which is impassable after floods. Water is bitter, and in hot weather owing to evaporation unfit for drinking.
Band.	10	26		At Band there is a large pond formed by damming the bed of a <i>nullah</i> which was formerly the channel of the Lora river. The water is good, but the supply fails in the hot months if there are no summer rains.
Umar Sháh.	10	36		Road from Band runs parallel to the Régistán. At 6½ miles it passes through a gap between sand ridges. Water is good, but as at Band, is liable to fail in summer. Firewood and camel grazing abundant.

Stages.	distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Zahro.	7	43		Road passes the shrine of Saiad Mahmúd at half a mile. At 4 miles it passes close to the sand hills of Meru Rég. At 6 miles the road bends to the right and enters the sand hills, where the <i>ziarat</i> of Pír Zahro is situated in an open space in the sand. Leaving this to the left the road leads through more sand hills to a small open space which is the bed of a <i>náwar</i> . Water from wells good and plentiful; camel grazing and fuel abundant.
Káni.	18	61		The road lies through sand hills and at 18 miles crosses a steep sand ridge. Water plentiful but brackish.
Gazi Cháh.	16	77		Road first skirts the southern foot of Káni and the Mogal Kand hills. Water from wells good and plentiful. Fuel and camel grazing obtainable in sand hills. A track leads to Chágai which is about 35 miles to the south-south-west.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The stages between Gazi Cháh and Sháh Ismáíl, Kabnak spring (12 miles), Salia (5 miles) and Sháh Ismáíl (17 miles) lie in Afghán territory, the total length from Nushki to Sháh Ismáíl being 111 miles. It is suitable for camels and is largely used by caravans.

IV.—Saindak to Ladgasht.

Stages.	Distance (c miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Mukak ...	12	12		Water from <i>káréz</i> good.
Jujak ...	4	16		Spring water brackish.
Jalkháb ...	32	48		do.
Goráni ...	25	73		Water from well good.
Muksatar .	11	84		do.
Ladgasht ...	18	102		do.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

There is an alternative route from Saindak to Goráni by Mírjáwa (c 19 miles), Hindoi (c 9 miles), Cháh Ali Khán (c 13 miles) Sháhi Cháh (c 24 miles), Jihand Cháh (c 8 miles) and Goráni (c 23 miles.)

V.—Kharan to Nushki.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Khárán ...	...	...	Serai ...	Head quarters of the Nau-shérwáni Chief. Water good, supplies from <i>banias</i> ' shops. Transport and supplies in larger quantities can be obtained through the Chief.
Nauroz Kalát.	18	18	Serai ...	General direction of road is north-east. The first 6 miles are over stony ground. The Badu river is crossed at 6 miles. Route runs parallel to the river which is again crossed at 10 miles. The fort is 16 miles and the camping ground 2 miles further on. Fuel and grass plentiful.
Patkin ...	20	38		Water, fuel and fodder plentiful. The line of the Badu river is followed. Sariáb, where good water, fuel and camel grazing can be obtained, is passed at 9 miles. Half a mile further on the route passes over a wide stretch of stony plains.
Táfui ...	16	54		The track leaves the valley at 2 miles and follows a stony ravine, narrow in places, with hills on either side. At 8 miles it gradually rises over low hills, and at 9 miles a <i>kotal</i> is passed over; the ascent is easy, but the descent going north is very steep and ends in a narrow gorge with rocky precipitous heights on both sides (Táfui pass.) The camping ground is at the mouth of the ravine where a small running stream is found. Fuel, grazing and grass scarce.

Stages.	Distance (miles)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Nushki. Tah- sil head quar- ters, post and tele- graph offices.	23	77	2 Serais. Rest house.	General direction north; the track lies across a broad plain and the going is good and easy the whole way. At 16 miles <i>kārtzes</i> and cultivation are passed, and the Bāghak village lies 3 miles to the west of the road. The road then enters low range of hills and at 18 miles emerges into the Nushki plain.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The route is frequently used by caravans. Nushki and Táfuī lie within the Chāgai District. Beyond Táfuī, supplies can be arranged for by the Khārān Chief, to whom notice should be given through the Political Agent, Kalāt.

VI.—Padag to Kharan.—via Pahrod Pass.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Padag. Levy post, telegraph office.	...	...	Serai and Chappar Khána.	Fourth stage on the Nushki Seistán trade route, 61 miles from Nushki.
Ghar or Dát.	24	24	...	The route is all through easy for laden camels except at the Pahrod Pass which is, in the absence of any repairs partly difficult for heavy laden camels. Water is ob- tainable at all stages from the bed of the Bunáb river but no other supplies can be had until arranged for through the Khárán Chief; fuel and hill grass obtain- able during years of good rainfall.
Shand	18	42	...	
Khárán	8	50	...	

VII.—Dalbandin to Kharan.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Dálbandin ...	...	...	.....	(See page 17.)
Balluk ...	16	16	.....	Water is obtainable from springs which are liable to run dry in a dry season but sufficient water for a small party can generally be relied on.
Zard ...	10	26	.....	A good road leads to Jálwár (one march.)
Gorbandi ...	18	44	.....	A footpath leads to Eri-Kallag.
Darrich ...	16	60	.....	A footpath leads to Kallag and thence to Kohpusht over the Ráskoh range.
Khárán ...	12	72	.....	The head quarters of the Khárán Chief.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This is the main caravan route from Chágai to Khárán via Dálbandin. The road is easy but the water supply is limited. Fuel and grazing obtainable for small parties only. From Khárán routes lead to Panjgúr, Nál and Kalát.

VIII.—Dalbandin to Barab Chah.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Dálbandin. Tahsil quarters; Post and Telegraph Offices.	...	...	Serai, Chap- par Khána.	
Chágai ...	32	...		
Doganán ...	16	48		The road crosses a stony plain which borders the skirt of the Chágai hills. There is a well called Pringáb at 7th. mile, and the head of the Padgiabán nullah is crossed at the 10th. mile. At the twelfth mile the road enters a broad stony ravine between low hills whence it debouches at the 14th mile through a gorge into the Doganán plain.
Kala Khurd.	9	57		Water from a spring good. Grass and fuel abundant.
Gurgarok ...	9	66		The road crosses the Doganán plain, and at 2½ miles descends over soft granite rock into the Girdi nullah. At the 5th mile it emerges again at Parzani on to a plain. Good water from a spring; fuel and grazing abundant.
				At the 2nd. mile the road enters the Bulo ravine, and at 7th. mile passes Tumpagaz. Approaching Gurgarok the ravine winds considerably and its bed is contracted between high cliffs. Good water from wells dug in bed of the ravine. Grass and fuel abundant.

Stages.	Distance (miles.)	Total distance.	Accommo- dation for travellers.	Remarks.
Baráb Cháh..	14	86	...	<p>Beyond Gurgarok the ravine again opens out and the Mazári hills on either side become less precipitous.</p> <p>At Kushtagán (1 mile) an alternative road branches off to Baráb Cháh which crosses an easy <i>kotal</i> and is somewhat shorter. At the 6th. mile the main road divides, the right branch running up the Buló ravine to Shorakin and from thence via Kuchen to Mamu. The left branch leaves the Buló ravine and after crossing the Mazár Wad Kotal descends into the Baráb Cháh plain.</p> <p>Good water from wells and an old <i>kárá</i>; fuel and camel grazing abundant.</p>

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Baráb Cháh is on the Afghán border, the stages between it and Khwája Ali on the Helmand being Robát (19 miles) Sakaluk (13 miles) Kandalo (22 miles) and Khwája Ali (26 miles.) The last two stages are without water. This route is much used by caravans bringing grain from the Helmand. There is also an alternative route from Gurgarok via Sardár Guan (13 miles) Kuchen (13½ miles) and Mamu (10½ miles.) The direct route from Mamu to Khwája Ali is totally devoid of water and is only used in extreme cases, caravans usually going from Mamu via Robát as described above.

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.

Chagai District.

TABLE IX.—Number and classification of political cases tried by Jirga during the years 1896-97 to 1904-05.

TABLE IX.—Number and classification of cases decided by the Government of Punjab during the years 1901-02 to 1904-05.											
Cases decided by	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING						Mean for quinquennial period ending 1902-03.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING		REMARKS.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.		1902-03.	1903-04.		1904-05.
Total	1	13	33	37	21	46	47	37	25	30	
Shahi Jirgas	1	1	...	3	2	4	3	2	1	...	
Local Jirgas	...	12	33	34	19	42	44	35	24	30	
Classification of cases.											
1. Murder	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	
2. Robbery	...	1	2	4	4	5	5	4	1	...	
3. Adultery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
4. Adultery with murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Cattle lifting	...	7	19	17	9	15	6	13	6	5	
6. Land and Revenue	...	3	4	7	1	7	15	7	2	11	
7. Betrothal and others connected with marriage	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	4	1	
8. Miscellaneous	1	2	6	9	6	17	16	11	10	12	

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.

Chagai District.

TABLE X.—Revenue receipts for the years 1897-98 to 1904-05.

YEARS.	Total revenue from all sources.	Land revenue.	Excise.	Stamps.	Other sources.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Actuals for 1897-98...	172	...	...	...	172	NOTE 1.—Land revenue for 1904-05, includes revenue realized on asafetida which was formerly credited under "Excise."
" " 1898-99	307	...	...	...	307	
" " 1899-1900	1,398	782	188	...	428	
" " 1900-1901	11,167	9,410	892	72	793	
Average for four years ending 1900-01 ...	3,261	2,548	270	18	425	
Actuals for 1901-02	22,533	20,323	1,000	196	1,014	NOTE 2.—Land revenue was first levied in the Nushki Tahsil in 1899-1900, and in the Chagai Sub-Tahsil in 1901-02.
" " 1902-03	9,443	7,307	904	261	971	
" " 1903-04	26,431	16,861	2,310	325	6,935	
" " 1904-05	30,060	*20,064	6,700	2,498	798	
Average for four years ending 1904-05 ...	22,117	16,139	2,728	820	2,430	

*Includes Rs. 278 on account of revenue from asafetida.

Baluchistan District
Gazetteer Series.

Chagai District.

TABLE X.—Revenue receipts for the years 1905—12.

Y E A R S.	Total revenue from all sources.	Land revenue.	Excise.	Stamps.	Other sources.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Actuals for 1905-06	...					
" " 1906-07	...					
" " 1907-08	...					
" " 1908-09	...					
Average for four years ending 1908-09	...					
Actuals for 1909-10	...					
" " 1910-11	...					
" " 1911-12	...					
Average for three years end- ing 1911-12	...					

Baluchistan District Gazetteer series.

TABLE XI.—Land Revenue realized in cash and kind during 1899-1900 to 1904-1905.

No.	Name of Tahsil.	Total annual land revenue from all sources.	Value of revenue collected in kind.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	GRAZING TAX.		Arrears recovered.
					From in-habitants.	From nomads.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	District Total—						
	Actuals for 1899-1900	782	770	...	...	12	
	" 1900-1901	9,410	8,081	505	...	874	
	" 1901-1902	20,323	15,659	373	...	4,291	
	" 1902-1903	7,307	2,717	468	...	4,125	
	" 1903-1904	16,861	12,069	1,098	...	3,694	
	" 1904-1905	19,786	12,854	744	...	6,188	
	Average for 4 years ending 1904-05	16,069	10,824	671	...	4,574	

Chagai District.

2 NUSHKI TAHSIL—						
Actuals for 1899-1900	...	782	770	...	12	
" 1900-1901	...	9,410	8,031	505	874	
" 1901-1902	...	14,057	13,444	325	288	
" 1902-1903	...	3,048	2,616	416	16	
" 1903-1904	...	10,727	9,203	832	692	
Quinquennial average	...	7,605	6,813	415	377	
Actual for 1904-1905	...	13,713	12,099	505	1,109	
3 CHAGAI SUB-TAHSIL—						
Actuals for 1901-1902	...	6,266	2,215	48	4,003	
" 1902-1903	...	4,255	98	52	4,109	
" 1903-1904	...	6,134	2,866	266	3,002	
Average for 3 years ending 1903-04	...	5,553	1,726	122	3,705	
Actuals for 1904-1905	...	6,073	755	239	5,079	

NOTE.—Revenue realized from *usafotida* which was credited under "Excise" prior to 1904-05 is not included in the statement

NOTE.—Cash assessments are not in force in the Chagai District.

NOTE.—Land revenue was first levied in the District in 1899-1900.

Baluchistan District Gazetteer Series.

TABLE XI.—Land Revenue realized in cash and kind during 1905-1906 to 1911-1912.

No.	Name of Tahsil.	Total annual land revenue from all sources.	Value of revenue collected in kind.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Grazing Tax.		Arrears recovered.
					From inhabitants.	From nomads.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	District Total—						
	Actuals for 1905-1906	...					
	" 1906-1907	...					
	" 1907-1908	...					
	" 1908-1909	...					
	" 1909-1910	...					
	" 1910-1911	...					
	" 1911-1912	...					
	Average for 7 years ending 1911-12..						

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Baluchistan District Gazetteer series.

TABLE XII.—Land revenue realized in kind from principal crops during the five years ending with 1904-1905. (Rabi Crops.)

Tahsil.	Year.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			OATS.			BHUSA.		
		Munds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Munds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Munds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.	Munds.	Average rate per maund at which sold.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHAGAI DISTRICT.													
	1900-1901	2,269	Rs. 3-2-2	Rs. 7,120	33	Rs. 2-8-0	Rs. 83	..	..	Rs. ..	1 477	0-4-6	412
	1901-1902	6,390	2-1-9	13,505	13	2-4-8	29	..	..	..	5,917	0-5-6	2,031
	1902-1903	675	2-10-10	1,808	4	2-8-0	9	..	..	..	341	0-5-1	108
	1903-1904	3,618	2-7-8	8,971	24	2-10-0	63	..	..	..	2,862	0-6-10	1,246
	Average for 4 years	3,238	2-6-9	7,851	19	2-7-0	46	..	..	..	2,649	0-5-9	949
	1904-1905	3,602	3-2-1	11,268	87	2-8-7	220	..	..	..	3,196	0-5-7	1,116

Chagai District.

NUSHKI TAHSIL.

1900-1901	...	2,269	3-2-2	7,120	33	2-8-0	83	...	...	...	1,477	0-4-6	412
1901-1902	...	5,556	2-2-1	11,837	12	2-4-10	27	...	...	...	5,045	0-4-8	1,486
1902-1903	...	648	2-10-8	1,728	4	2-8-0	9	...	...	...	314	0-4-8	91
1903-1904	...	2,661	2-3-0	6,652	19	2-13-9	53	...	...	...	1,906	0-5-11	708
Average for 4 years	...	2,784	2-7-3	6,834	17	2-8-5	43	...	...	...	2,186	0-4-11	674
1904-1905	...	3,373	3-2-9	10,695	84	2-9-0	214	...	...	...	2,966	0-5-5	1,001
1901-1902	...	834	2-0-0	1,668	1	2-3-7	2	...	...	...	872	0-10-0	545
1902-1903	...	27	3-0-0	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	0-10-0	17
1903-1904	...	957	2-6-9	2,319	5	2-0-0	10	...	...	...	956	0-9-0	538
Average for 3 years	...	606	2-3-9	1,356	2	2-0-0	4	...	...	...	618	0-9-6	366
1904-1905	...	229	2-8-0	573	3	2-0-0	6	...	...	...	230	0-8-0	115

CHAGAI SUB-TAHSIL.

...allied in kind from principal crops during the period ending March 31, 1912, (Rabi Crops.)

[illegible]

Chagai District.

NUSHKI TAHSIL

1905-1906	...
1906-1907	...
1907-1908	...
1908-1909	...
1909-1910	...
1910-1911	...
Average for 6 years 1911-1912	...

CHAGAI SUB-TAHSIL

1905-1906	...
1906-1907	...
1907-1908	...
1908-1909	...
1909-1910	...
1910-1911	...
Average for 6 years 1911-1912	...

Chagai District.

NUSHKI TAHSIL.	1900-01	...	149	2-1-3	309	262	0-2-4	38	22	1-8-8	34
	1901-02	...	12	2-0-0	24	...	...	...	38	1-13-2	70
	1902-03	...	263	2-13-0	739	...	...	...	26	1-14-0	48
	1903-04	...	756	2-5-8	1,781	...	...	...	4	2-0-0	8
	Average for 4 years.	...	295	2-6-8	713	65	0-2-4	9	22	1-13-1	40
CHAGAI SUB-TAHSIL.	1904-05	...	70	2-6-0	166	...	...	...	12	1-15-6	23
	1904-05*	...	25	2-4-0	57	26	0-2-0	3	...	...	...

* Figures for previous years are not available.

In this table, fractions of maunds, and of rupees have been omitted.

Baluchistan District Gazetteer Series.

TABLE XII.—Land revenue realised in kind from principal crops during the (Kharif crops) period ending with March 31, 1912.

Tahsil.	Year.	JUARI.			KARBI.			MILLETS OF ALL KINDS.		
		Munds.	Average rate per mound at which sold.	Value.	Munds.	Average rate per mound at which sold.	Value.	Munds.	Average rate per mound at which sold.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHAGAI DISTRICT.	1905-06	...	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	1906-07	...	...	...		...	...		...	...
	1907-08	...	...	...		...	...		...	...
	1908-09	...	...	...		...	...		...	...
	1909-10	...	...	...		...	...		...	...
	1910-11	...	...	...		...	...		...	...
	Average for 6 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911-1912	...	...	...		...	...		...	...

Chagai District.

1905-06	..
1906-07	..
1907-08	..
1908-09	..
1909-10	..
1910-11	..
Average for 6 years.	
1911-12	..
1905-06	..
1906-07	..
1907-08	..
1908-09	..
1909-10	..
1910-11	..
Average for 6 years.	
1911-12	..

NUSHKI TAHSIL.

CHAGAI SUB-TAHSIL.

Chagai District.

Sh. p. d.	Pir Muhammad and his son	Muafi granted on the 12 pás of hereditary water for the life-time of the present holders to be resumed by Government on their death. Each share, as it falls in by the death of the holder, to lapse to Government, and not to be continued to the heir. The claim for muafi on the 4½ pás acquired by purchase is rejected.	(1) Sáhibzāda Pír Muhammad, son of Sáhibzāda Kásim Khán, Sheikh Kahrí, and his son Gul Ján— In Nushki stream ... In Ahmad Wál Karéz ...	These muáfis have been sanctioned in favour of the late Pír Muhammad's son in his life-time in the Hon-ble the Agent to the Governor-General's letter No. 8061 dated the 2nd of December 1905.
(a) Nushki Stream... 3 5 8½	P. d. ... 2 3		0 1 2 } 0 1 0 }	
(b) As much land in the Dák as they can cultivate.	Ahmad Wál ... 1 0			
(c) 30 or 40 Khushk-ába bands in Mal.	Muhammad Husain Ján— Nushki stream ... 3 0 Ahmad Wál ... 2 0			
	Muhammad Sádík Ján— Nushki stream ... 1 0 Ahmad Wál ... 1 0		0 1 0 } 0 2 0 }	4 6 0
	Muhammad Ghaus— Nushki stream ... 0 1		0 1 0	1 0 0
	Rahmatulla Sháh— Nushki stream ... 6 0	C. E. YATE, 18-7-1901.	0 0 2 } 0 1 0 }	0 11 0
	TOTAL ... 16 4		0 4 0	4 6 0
	= 16½ pás, of which 12 pás are hereditary property and 4½ pás purchased at periods, from 43 to 67 ago.		0 12 0	12 7 0

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TABLE XIII—(continued.)

No.	Name of claimant.	Details of muafi claimed.	Particulars of muafis sanctioned or recommended.	Orders by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.	NAMES OF SHAREHOLDERS AND DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF MUAFI.				REMARKS.
					Name.	Share.	Estimated annual value.		
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
2	Sahibzada Pirmahmad Shah.	Sl. p. d. (a) Nushki stream.. 3 5 3½ (b) As much land in the Dak as he can cultivate. (c) 30 or 40 Khushkaba bands in Mal.	4½ pds of water belonging to Sahibzada Pirmahmad Shah.	Granted for the life-time of Sahibzada Pirmahmad on the usual conditions of loyalty and good service as a special case. The muafi to be resumed on his death, and not be granted to his heirs.	(1) Sahibzada Pirmahmad Shah, son of Sahibzada Kasim Khan Shikh Kalhori, and his son.	0 4 2 0 4 2	9 5 0 9 5 0	0	Sanctioned for the life of the late Pirmahmad's son Gul Jan, in the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's letter No. 6061, dated the 2nd December 1905.

C. E. YATE,
14-6-1902.

Chagai District.

3	Saïad Muhammád Umar & brother. Saïad Dil Murád & brother. Saïad Háji Khán & Halím Khán. All the above jointly.	(a) 6 pds in Nushki stream. (b) 4 pds in Nushki stream. (c) 4 pds in Nushki stream. (d) Khuskába lands at Mall. (e) Whatever land they can cultivate in the "Dák." (f) A piece of Khuskába land at Nushki	Muñi on 2 shabánas 5 pds Muñi on the 2 shabánas and 5 pds of hereditary water is granted to the present holders for their respective lives.	(1) Saïad, Malang Sháh, son of Saïad Nur Muhammad, Saïad Khwája Muhammad, son of Saïad Abdur Rahmán, Saïad Abdur Hak, son of Sultán Muhammad, in equal shares— In Nushki stream ..	0 5	2 19	0 0
			The share of each man to be recorded and each share as it falls in on the death of the holder to lapse to Government, and not to be continued to the heirs. The claims for muñi on Mall, Dák lands & Nushki (d), (e) and (f) are rejected.	(2) Saïad Badín, Saïad Roidád, Saïad Abdul Majíd and Saïad Zahir, sons of Saïad Ali Muhammad, in equal shares— In the Nushki stream. (3) Saïad Muhammad Umar son of Saïad Alláh Dád Sháh— In Nushki stream ... (4) Saïad Nádir Sháh son of Saïad Alláh Dád Sháh— In Nushki stream ... (5) Saïad Lawang Sháh, Imám Sháh, Kundil Sháh and Azim Sháh, sons of Zamaushah— In Nushki stream in equal shares ... (6) Saïad Abdul Rahmán, Saïad Abdul Ghani and Saïad Madad, sons of Saïad Akbar Sháh— In Nushki stream ..	0 1	2 6	4 0
					0 1	0 3	9 0
					0 1	0 1	9 0
					0 1	0 2	13 0
					0 1	0 1	4 0

C. E. YATE.
18-8-1901.

Baluchistan District Gazetteer Series.

TABLE XIII—(continued.)

No.	Name of claimant.	Details of mufti claimed.	Particulars of muftis sanctioned or recommended.	Order by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.	NAMES OF SHAREHOLDERS AND DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF MUAFI.				REMARKS.
					Name.	Share.	Estimated annual value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
3	(contd.)				(7) Saiad Allah Dád, son of Saiad Mir Sháh alias Mullá— In Nushki stream ...	0 1 0 1	9 0		
					(8) Saiad Háji Khán, son of Saiad Mohmín— In Nushki stream ...	0 1 2 1	4 0		
					(9) Saiad Halím Sháh, son of Saiad Mohmín— In Nushki stream ...	0 1 2 1	4 0		
					(10) Saiad Dil Murád, son of Saiad Sháh Murád— In Nushki stream ...	0 1 0 4	0 0		
					(11) Saiad Muhammad Murád, son of Saiad Sháh Murád— In Nushki stream ...	0 1 0 4	0 0		
					(12) Saiad Chirágh Sháh, son of Saiad Sháh Murád— In Nushki stream ...	0 1 0 2	1 0		

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(13) Saiad Muhammad Us- mán, son of Saiad Sháh Murád—	0	1	0	1	4	0
In Nushki stream ...	0	1	0	1	4	0
(14) Saiad Jallál, son of Sa- iad Dáúd Sháh—	0	0	1	1	9	0
In Nushki stream ...	0	0	1	1	9	0
(15) Saiad Zaiinuddín, son of Saiad Azím—	0	0	3½	1	9	0
In Nushki stream ...	0	0	3½	1	9	0
(16) Saiad Nawáb Sháh, son of Saiad Adam Sháh—	0	0	2½	2	0	0
In Nushki stream ...	0	0	2½	2	0	0
(17) Saiad Músa, son of Sa- iad Azam Sháh—	0	0	1	0	11	0
In Nushki stream ...	0	0	1	0	11	0
TOTAL...	2	5	0	56	1	0

In addition to above the following mutafis have been sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's letter No. 6059, dated the 2nd of December 1905, for the life-time of each—

(1) Saiad Mehrbán Sháh,
son of Sháh Muhammad

0 0 5 5 0 0

TABLE XIII—(continued.)

No.	Name of claimant.	Details of muafi claimed.	Particulars of muafis sanctioned or recommended.	Orders by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.	NAMES OF SHAREHOLDERS AND DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF MUAFI.			REMARKS.
					Name.	Share.	Estimated annual value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	(contd.)				Bahadur Khanzais—(contd.)			
					(13) Rahmatulla Shah, Shér in 1/2 D's Nohi Ban (13) Bahadur Khanzais			
					(13) Bibi Anasilla, wife of Said Motrban Sháh ...	0 0 1 1/2	2 0 0	
					Total muafi sanctioned.	0 2 0	8 4 0	
					GRAND TOTAL ...	2 7 0	64 5 0	
					In Nushki stream, Fazal Khanzais.			
4	Sardár Muhamad Ali Khan & 16 other Móngals.	Sh. p. d. (a) Nushki Kárez ... 8 0 0 (b) Nohi ... 1 0 0 (c) Ahmad Wali ... 1 2 0 (d) Baghak 3 0 0 (e) Bibi Bahadur ... 4 5 0	Muafi of 5 shabanas in Nushki Kárez and 2 1/2 in Baghak Kárez, divided as follows:— Sh. Nushki Kárez 2 1/2 Ahmad Kharzais. Nushki Kárez 1 1/2 Bahadur Kharzais.	Muafi on 5 shabanas in Nushki Kárez, and 2 1/2 shabanas in Baghak Kárez is granted for the life-time of present holders in the shares mentioned, viz—	(1) Sardár Muhammad Ali Khan, Mehrulla Khan, Sulaimán Khan & Muhamad Khan, sons of Sardár Rahmán Khan, in equal shares ...	0 2 3	7 8 0	

(1) Mīrs Ulis Khān and Gauhar Khān, sons of the late Mīr Afzal, 0-2-34.
(2) Habib Khān, Muhammad Amin Khān, Muhammad Aslam Khān, Muhammad Rahim Khān and Khān Muhammad, sons of the late Mīr Kadir Baks, 0-4-1.
The grant is for the life-time of each son and will fall in on his death.

[illegible]

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TABLE XIII—(continued.)

No.	Name of claimant.	Details of musfi claimed.	Particulars of musfis sanctioned or recommended.	Orders by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.	NAMES OF SHAREHOLDERS AND DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF MUAFI.			REMARKS.
					Name.	Share.	Estimated annual value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	(contd.)				Bahadur Khanzais—(contd)			
					(13) Rahmatulla Shah, Shér dil, Núr Dín, Nabi Bakhsh, and Pír Bakhsh, sons of Samundar Khán, in equal shares...	0 1 2	3 12 0	
						1 3 2	31 8 0	
					Ahmad Khanzais.			
					(14) Karm Khán, Rahím Khán, Muhammad Hayát and Lál Muhammad, sons of Ghulám Muhammad, in equal shares ...	0 3 0	18 0 0	
					(15) Gohráam, son of Ján, Bég	0 0 2	2 0 0	
					(16) Míru and Kángur, sons of Azím, in equal shares,	0 3 0	4 0 0	

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(17) Badal Khán, son of Hájí Khán ...	0	1	2	3	12	0
(18) Núr Muhammad, son of Balooh Khan ...	0	1	2	3	12	0
(19) Yár Muhammad, son of Pír Muhammad ...	0	4	0	} 14 0 0		
(20) Sáleh Muhammad, son of Faiz Muhammad ...	0	2	0			
(21) Khair Muhammad, and Dost Muhammad, sons of Jalál Khán, in equal shares ...	0	1	2	3	12	0
	2	1	0	49	4	0
In Baghak Karez, Fazal Khanzais and Bahadur Khanzais.						
(1) Sardár Muhammad Ali Khan, Mehrulla Khan, Sulaimán Khán, Muhammad Khán, sons of Sardar Rahmán Khán, Fazal Khanzais, in equal shares.	0	2	0	2	3	0
(2) Mir Kádír Bakhsh, son of Mir Fazal Khán ...	0	2	0	2	3	0
(3) Mir Attar Khán, son of Mir Fázal Khán ...	0	2	0	2	3	0

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TABLE XIII—(continued.)

No.	Name of claimant.	Details of muáfi claimed.	Particulars of muáfi sanctioned or recommended.	Orders by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.	NAMES OF SHAREHOLDERS AND DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF MUÁFI.			Remarks.
					Name.	Share.	Estimated annual value.	
1	(contd.)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					In Baghak Karez, Fazal Khanzais and Bahadur Khanzais—(contd.)			
					(4) Mir Afzal Khán, son of Mir Kásim Khán ...	0 1 1½	} 2 3 0	
					(5) Mir Gul Muhammad, son of Mir Kásim Khán, 0	0 2½		
					(6) Taj Muhammad, son of Madat Khán, Fázal Khánzai ...	0 2 0 2 3 0		
					(7) Sultan Muhammad, son of Kamál Khán ...	0 1 1	} 5 0 0	
					(8) Fateh Khán, son of Mubarak Khán ...	0 1 1		
					(9) Jann Khán and Muhammad, sons of Ata Muhammad, in equal shares	0 1 2		
					(10) Rahim Khán and Gul Muhammad, sons of Araf Khán, in equal shares ...	0 1 0		

Chagai District.

(11) Rahmatulla, Shér Dil, Núr Dín, Nabí Bakhs, and Pír Bakhs, sons of Samundar Khán, Bahá- dur Khánzais, in equal shares	0	1	1	1	0	0
(12) Salho Khán, son of Safár Khán, Bahádúr Khánzai	0	1	1	1	0	0
(13) Khair Bakhs, son of Fakír Muhammad Ba- hádúr Khánzai	0	1	1	1	0	0
(14) Mirza Khán, son of Murád Ali Khán, Baha- dur Khánzai	0	1	1	1	0	0
Above distribution sanc- tioned in the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor- General's letter No. 6058, dated the 2nd of December 1905.						
	2	4	0	19	15	0
	7	4	1	136	3	0

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TABLE XIII—(continued.)

No.	Name of claimant.	Details of muáfi claimed.	Particulars of muáfis sanctioned or recommended.	Orders by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.	NAMES OF SHAREHOLDERS, AND DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF MUÁFI.				REMARKS.
					Name.	Share.	Estimated annual value.		
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
			First recommendation.	First Order.					
5	Ali Muhammad Haruni	(a) Haruni Káróz, 8½ shabábas. (b) Haruni Káróz on behalf of certain Lángavs and Babaks, 4 shabábas.	6½ shabábas are permissible, of which 3 shabábas 2 pás and 2 digars can only be allowed pending release of water from mortgage. Revised recommendation. I admit the Haruni right to muáfi on 7½ shabánaroz when cleared from mortgage instead of on 6 shabánaroz 4 pás, a difference of 8 pás or 1 shabánaroz of water, and I find 1 pás 2 digars more than I reported is mortgaged, and so is temporarily inadmissible to muáfi: in other words, I find that whereas	Muáfi is granted on the 3 shabábas 2 pás and 2 digars free from mortgage for the life-time of the present holders. Each name of the holders to be recorded, and each share to lapse to Government and to be resumed on the death of each holder, and not to be continued to the sons. All other claims to muáfi are rejected.	(1) Mir Ali Muhammad, son of Jumma Khán Haruni (2) Jumma Khát, son of Khair Muhammad Haruni (3) Núr-dín, son of Khair Muhammad Haruni (4) Murád Bakhsh, son of Jumma Khán Haruni (5) Kádír Bakhsh, ditto (6) Núr Muhammad ditto (7) Rasul Bakhsh ditto (8) Fatáh Khán, Mohín Khán, Péróz Khán, & Alla Yár Khán, sons of Idu, Haruni in equal shares, i.e., 5½ pás each.	0 5 0 0 7 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 3 0	9 14 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
						2 6 0	0 32 0	0 0	
						7 4 0	0 95 14 0		

Chagai District.

C. E. YATE,
18-8-1901.

the Haromis have established their right to muafi on $7\frac{1}{4}$ shabânáro of water they are only at present entitled to muafi on the 3 shabânáro 1 pás of water unencumbered, which is less by 1 pás 2 digars than that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General sanctioned. This difference may appear small, but for record purposes it is great.

F. WEBB-WARE,
16-12-1901.

Recommendations of the Revenue Commissioner.

The area of present muafi should be changed as stated by Assistant Political Agent, Chagai to 3 shabânas and 1 pás of water. Mortgaged lands when released from mortgage by the Muafidars might be made muaf on subsequent application up to total limit of $7\frac{1}{4}$ shabânas, in which, if unalienated, they would appear entitled.

A. H. McMAHON,
27-5-1902.

Revised Order

Approved. Muafis to be only for life-time of each holder.

C. E. YATE,
14-6-1902.

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TABLE XIII—(continued.)

No.	Name of claimant.	Details of Muñfi claimed.	Particulars of muñfis sanctioned or recommended.	Orders by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.	NAMES OF SHAREHOLDERS, AND DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF MUAF.			REMARKS.
					Name.	Share.	Estimated annual value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Purdil Khán, Méngal, Rahim-dil Méngal, Mehrdil Méngal.	(a) Nushki stream. 1 shabána. (b) Nushki stream. 3 pas. (c) All Khushkábá cultivated on the Dák.	8 pás in the Nushki stream owned in equal shares by Purdil, Mehrdil and Rahimdil.	Muñfi on 3 pás in the Nushki stream is granted for the life-time of the present holders, each name to be recorded and each share on the death of the holder to lapse to Government and to be resumed, and not to be continued to the son.	Mullá Purdil, Rahimdil and Mehrdil, sons of Shádi Khán, Méngal, Shádi Khánzai, in equal shares	1 0 0 12 4 0 1 0 0 12 4 0		

C. F. YATE.
18-8-1901.

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Chagai District.

TABLE XIV.—Excise Revenue.

TABLE XIV.—Excise Revenue.														
No.	Articles.	REVENUE.						No. of shops in 1904-05.	Consumption in 1904-05.	Incidence of con- sumption of prin- cipal articles on 1000 of population of places where shops are located		Incidence of con- sumption of prin- cipal articles on 1,000 of total population of the district.		
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.			10	11		12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1	m. s. ch. 0.25-8	m. s. ch. 0.39-9	m. s. ch. 0-1-3			
1	Opium ...	...	Rs.	{	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		0-3-2	Nil.	5-22-5	0-6-10	
2	Poppy head ...	...	...		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		1,500-0-0			
3	Ganja	{		3-23-3				3-13-1	0-3-5
4	Charas							
5	Bhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-5-11				
6	Country liquors and rum.	187-8-0	462-8-0	450-0-0	...	1,832-0-0	2,200-0-0	1		3-23-3	3-13-1	0-6-10		
7	Foreign liquors.	50-0-0	...								2-5-11	3-13-1	0-3-5
	Total ...	187-8-0	462-8-0	610-0-0	275-0-0	2,311-0-0	6,700-0-0							

These figures exclude revenue realized from Asafetida which prior to 1904-05 was credited under "Excise."

TABLE XV.—Income and expenditure of local fund.

NUSHKI TOWN FUND.									
Heds.	Average for 5 years ending March 31, 1904.	Actuals for 1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Income from all sources	2,271	9,762							
Octroi	...	3,534							
Tax on houses and lands	1,576	2,787							
Other taxes	8	...							
Loans	320	603							
Other sources	367	2,838							
Total expenditure	1,727	5,755							
Administration and collection of taxes	4	60							
Public safety	463	3,269							
Conservancy	282	745							
Hospital and dispensaries	34	78							
Public Works	7	100							
Other Heads	571	780							
Repayment of loans	341	603							
Water supply	25	120							

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TABLE XVI.—Distribution of effective levies on June 30, 1905.

Name of post or service.	Name of tribe, section and sub-section by which men are furnished.	Total.	Chiefs and Head men	OFFICERS.					Sowars including Camel Sowars.	Foot men.	Clerks and Muharrirs.	Menials.
				OFFICERS.								
				Risaldars.	Jemadars.	Daffadars.	Havildars including foot jemadars.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
District Totals ...												
1. Kila Robat ...	Bustanzai ...	14	...	...	1	1	...	7	4	1	...
2. Obsh Muhammad Raza ...	Réki ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
3. Kirtaka ...	" ...	6	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
4. Kila Suféd ...	Réki and Rustanzai ...	11	2	...	8	...	1	...	
5. Saindak ...	Rustomzai ...	13	1	1	...	6	4	1	...	
6. Muak Karez ...	Muhammad Hasni ...	6	1	...	5	

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Chagai District.

TABLE XVI.—(contd.)

Name of post or service.	Name of tribe, section and sub-section by which men are furnished.	Total.	Chiefs and Head men.	OFFICERS.				Sowars including Camel Sowars.	Foot men.	Clerks and Muharrirs.	Mentals.
				Risaldars.	Jemadars.	Daffadars.	Havildars including foot jemadars.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23. Baráb Cháh...	Baréchi ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
24. Mal ...	Méngal ...	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
25. Yádgár Cháh ...	Sanjáráni ...	6	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
26. Assistant Political Agent's escort ...	Sarpara ...	10	...	...	1	2	...	6	...	1	...
27. Assistant District Superintendent Police's tribal escort ...	Rustanzái ...	5	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...

NOTES.—(1) This table does not include the first class levies which comprise 1 risaldar, 2 jemadars, 4 daffadars, and 90 sowars (including a salutri), and are distributed over the following posts: Killa Robát (43 men), Dalbandin 22 (men), Nushki (32 men).

(2) The table includes Postal levies which consist of 1 jemadar, 10 daffadars and 56 sowars. Of these 2 men are at Nushki, 6 at Kishingi, 4 at Nok Kundi, and 5 each at Killa Robát, Cháh Muhammad Raza, Kurtaka, Saindak, Mukak Karez, Mashki Cháh, Tratoh, Cháh Sandán, Mirui, Dalbandin and Padag.

[illegible]

Baluchistan District
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Chagai Disritet.

TABLE XVIII.—Dispensaries and attendance of patients.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Number of in-patients for whom accommodation is provided (1904.)	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS IN									
			1900.*		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
			In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NUSHKI.	1st Class.	8	173	3041	248	3084	25	2806	272	3018	75	465

* First year.

Name of dispensary.	Class.	Number of in-patients for whom accommodation is provided (1904)	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS IN																			
			1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.					
			In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Out-door.			
NUSHKI.	1st Class.		In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.		